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MARION BUTLER NAT. CHAIRMAN

Of the Peoples Party Executive Committee—His Work In the Present Great Contest.

A NEW FORCE IN POLITICS.

The Peoples Party the Most Perfect Organization of All Parties—Larger in Numbers Than That Which Elected Lincoln the First Time—It Has Introduced New Ideas in American Politics—Mr. Butler's Chief Work is to Make Every Free Silver Vote Count for Bryan.

One of the very best of monthly magazines published is The Review of Reviews, edited by Mr. Albert Shaw. Mr. Shaw has so ably directed the policy of this magazine that to-day it has no superior and takes rank with the best type of American magazines. It is devoted to "topics of the day," gives brief reviews of current events, and reproduces the best American and foreign cartoons that have appeared during the month, and many other good features. It reviews the political situation impartially, and its non-partisan position commends it to all. The October issue is an unusually good number. Of the many interesting articles "The Three Strategic Chiefs of the Presidential Campaign" is the leading paper in this issue. This article is divided into three parts—part I deals with a brief sketch of Mark A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican executive committee, by Murat Halstead; part II, with a short description of Jerome K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic executive committee, by Willis J. Abbott; and part III gives a narrative of Marion Butler, chairman of the Peoples Party executive committee. The article is accompanied with fine half-tone engravings of Mr. Hanna and Mr. Butler.

THE CAUCASIAN reproduces, in part, the chapter devoted to Chairman Butler:

Marion Butler, by Carl Snyder.

Of the three national chairmen, Butler, the Populist, is by odds the most interesting. Both Mr. Hanna and Senator Jones are to the country at large, new men, but they are not particularly new types. The Republican party has entrusted its fortunes to the millionaire-in-politics before. Senator Jones has thus far been chiefly notable from the mistakes he has made and the things he had better left unsaid. Butler alone is novel and picturesque. A country editor, sprung from the plain people and reared on a farm, at 33 this young man finds himself in control of the party machinery of a political organization larger in numbers than than which elected Lincoln for the first time; an acknowledged leader, and a United Statas Senator to boot. In his brief and quite dazzling career he has shown himself a shrewd manipulator and a dexterous tactician, with a genius for success and an unusual talent for taking advantage of other men's necessities. There is a growing suspicion that he holds the key to the situation, if there be such a key, on the Democratic-Populist side, and that even now he has the key in the lock and is beginning to slowly turn it around.

All these things would of themselves make Butler quite worth while. But more than all this, he stands as the representative of that new force which has come in to change the face of American politics, to recast the lines of party divisions, to introduce new issues and new ideas and to re-locate the storm centres of our presidential struggles. No intelligent conception of the present campaign, in fact, is possible that does not take into consideration the thoroughly dominating influence of the Peoples Party. And inasmuch as the precise position of that organization in this contest is due, whether through luck or leadership I know not, to Butler's decisive action at the St. Louis convention, it may be well to glance back a little way and note how events conspired to work out an opportunity for this unknown politician to put himself at the front.

A year ago the Democracy found itself between the Devil, as personified in Mr. Cleveland, and the dark deep waves of annihilation and sweet forgetfulness. Under the President's leadership, the party had been forced into positions antagonistic to its natural tendencies, and in much more important antagonism to the sentiments of its rank and file. The Populists, with a compact, earnest and aggressive organization, were forcing financial issues to the fore. The tariff, pensions, the Force bill, and their antique kindred were growing decrepit and decayed. As political issues they were back numbers. Meanwhile the Democracy had sustained heavy losses in the South and was quite fading from view in the West. Alarmed at the shadow of free silver, the business interests of the country were growing apprehensive and were turning to the Republican party as their natural ally. In spite of the frantic efforts of the Republican leaders to prevent it, the country was forming in two divisions, with the money question as the line of cleavage; the Republican party was forced to become the champion of gold; the champions of silver were the Populists. It was then that the Democratic leaders began to ask themselves: Where do we come in?

They did not come in. Divided on the single vital issue of the hour, and thrust into an anomalous position by their adherence to Clevelandism, the Democracy was simply being ground between the upper and nether millstones. To shift the metaphor, it was at this point that a new set of leaders boldly seized the helm and turned the party into a new course. The Chicago platform was their work. Revolutionary as it was, it was the single stroke which could save the party from total wreck. Had the Democracy taken an equivalent position upon the issue which Populism had made dominant, it would have lost the South, disappeared from the West and been spurned by the East. It would have found itself in the position of the Douglas wing of the Democracy in 1860.

But with this Napoleonic stroke the Populists, when they met in convention in St. Louis, found themselves in a quandary. The Democracy had seized their position and nominated one of the two men whom the Populists had already selected as their probable candidate. To indorse the Chicago ticket was to lose their identity as a party. To nominate a separate ticket was to divide the silver strength of the country. The most prominent leaders fought for the former action. The temptations of power which a united army seemed to insure were great. But the privates in the ranks, far more independent than the privates in political parties usually are, were not so fast.

It was at this juncture that Butler of North Carolina came to the front. His standing in the party was strong. He had made himself master of his own State; he was president of the National Farmers' Alliance; he had all the prestige that goes with success. When he arrived in St. Louis he had not committed himself. He had already learned the power that is often gathered from waiting until a decisive moment; he had won his leadership largely through his ability to gauge the feeling of the ranks and direct this feeling.

Made temporary chairman of the convention, in his speech he played skilfully upon the passions of the mass and the desires of the leaders. It was then that with the strength gained by his foresight in making himself, so to speak, the balance of power, he formulated his plan for the indorsement of Bryan and the nomination of a Southern Populist for second place. The chief leaders, Weaver, Allen and others, fought his plan bitterly. But the Tar Heel statesman carried the convention with him by an overwhelming majority; his programme was put through and Butler found himself at the close of the struggle the foremost man of his party. As a logical result, he was put in charge of the campaign.

This at 33 years of age.

Up to this time it is certain that Butler had, outside his own party, been misjudged and underrated. His advent in the Senate had tended to obscure his political talent and craft. He had stepped from the editorship of THE CLINTON CAUCASIAN to the Senate—a long stride. It is a matter of history, I believe that on the gray December day when this proprietor of a village weekly newspaper dawned upon Washington, the dead leaves rustled and the resistance spirals of the Weather Bureau registered a fresh wind. What connection there was between the two is not clearly establishd. But it is certain that on the day mentioned the venerable traditions of the Senate, faithfully upheld by the picturesque old gentlemen who roam about its halls without being stopped by the doorkeepers, suffered a rude shock, like unto the advent of the weirdly wonderful Tillman. The voice of the new member was rasping, his chest capacity large, his style of oratory that of the hustings of his State. And he had a mission. It was the last perhaps which pained most. The young man came straight from green fields and babbling brooks and his manner was reminiscent; he was in earnest, and the Senate, it is regrettable to say is a sophisticated, and somewhat blase body. As the day wore on, over the faces of many of its members crept a wearied look and they regretted that anything could have so disturbed the reveries of that delightful club.

It is only fair to say, however, that it soon became apparent that there was more behind the member than the declamatory fustian, as they regarded it, with which it seemed to abound. After a brief season in which, like many others, the new Senator from North Carolina seemed to find debate as seductive and intoxicating as an elaborate collection of cocktails, he settled to his work. He began to give his antique colleagues the unpleasant task of thinking about new things, and for this he was not liked. In particular he raised his storm over a bill to prohibit the further issue of bonds, without the sanction of Congress. He had other measures designed to prevent a recurrence of the famous or "infamous" bond deal. He sought to have convened a constitutional convention which should reform the Supreme court's conception of the validity of the income tax, and he raised another storm by his amendment providing for a trial by jury in such cases as that of the recent Mr. Debs in Chicago. In behalf of these measures, he spoke often and long, incidentally quoting from Jefferson, whom he took for his political master, in a way that gave additional weariness and pain to the comely old gentlemen who for years had been prattling of their Jeffersonian Democracy. Altogether, they were hot times, in which, nevertheless, I fear the young man from North Carolina experienced a deep and insidious joy. Butler is a fighter, and he has that pleasing quality which goes to make the thorny path of the innovator and revolutionist less irritating than it is to the most—he does not know when he is thrashed.

A turbulent spirit in the Senate, in the St. Louis convention, as I said, he showed his craft. It was these two qualities which his political career up to this time had tended chiefly to develop. The political school in which he had been tutored was a stormy one. He entered the arena about at the inception of that movement which was to disrupt the old Bourbon regime in the South. * * * It was simply the struggle of the newer element, the younger men, uniting with the farmers against the old oligarchy that had so long held the political power of that section in the hollow of its capacious and ambidextrous hands. * * *

The farmers were ripe for revolt and in the late Leonidas L. Polk they found a leader whose sagacity and skill in organization should have had the reward of which they were cheated by his oppertune death. But the uprising that he had fomented and directed lived after him, and the vacancy which his death created was young Butler's opportunity. He had been preparing for it and when the time came he seized it. He was then about twenty-eight years old and a member of the State Senate. He had been elected to that office when he was twenty-seven.

Mr. Butler himself says that his political career was entirely an accident, that it was not the one he had picked out for himself, and that it was due almost directly to the death of his father when the young man was attending college. He was born and brought up on a farm and received the larger share of his early education from his mother. From her, with the occasional aid of a neighboring academy—the free schools of North Carolina are a comparatively recent innovation—he received his preparation for the University of North Carolina. Graduated from the academic department of that institution, he entered its law school and was on his way to his chosen profession when he was called home by his father's demise to undertake the care of the farm and a large and dependent family.

His intense and impetuous energies could hardly find full employment on the farm, even though he conducted an academy for the tutoring of his own family and that of the neighbors, and a little later became proprietor of the village weekly newspaper. He was twenty-five years old and proprietor and director of THE CLINTON CAUCASIAN, when he joined the newly organized Farmers' Alliance. * * *

A supporter of Mr. Cleveland in 1888, the latter's renomination in Chicago in 1892 drove Butler out of the Democratic party, and the Populist campaign of that year in his State found him prominently at the fore. Though Cleveland carried the State, the Populists cast 44,000 votes, and a fusion with the Republicans would have been successful. But all overtures for a union that year were defeated by the obstinacy of the chairman of the Republican committee, who headed a faction of office-seeking Republicans who had descended from the carpet bag era. Two years ago, however, Butler had not only become supreme in the councils in his own party, but succeeded in rousing the Republicans to the beneficent results of a combine, and the two parties "fused." The campaign that followed was anything but like a novel of Henry James, and Butler was in the thick of the fray. The Democrats had the counting machine, however, and relied upon their ability to work that machine in an appropriate and sufficiently industrious manner to forestall any evil results. But the day of the election found every polling place properly manned by two fusion watchers and three witnesses. Every fusion voter received his ticket from one of the witnesses, and cast it in their presence; his name was registered in a little book, and when the voting was done the accuracy of the books was attested by the witnesses, and they were mailed to the central committee. It was for this reason that the counting machine failed to develop its usual mysterious capacity for beautiful majorities. The manœuvre was a complete surprise, and before the machine had time to recover the Fusion ticket was declared elected. There were two United States Senatorships for the legislature to choose, and of these Mr. Butler appropriated the long one and gave to a Republican ally, Jeter C. Pritchard, the short. * * *

Of Butler's work in the present contest, the public has heard but little. You will remember that the first brilliant blunder of Jones was to invite the Populists "to go with the negroes, where they belong." A little later Jones learned of his mistake. It is clear now that without the full strength of the Populist party, Bryan cannot be elected. To swing this full strength, to concentrate it, to fuse with the Democracy and free silver Republicans at every possible point—in a word, to make every free silver vote count, has been Butler's chief task. He had no party to educate. At the beginning of this campaign, the Populists were really the only men who actually knew what they were about. The Republican and Democratic committees report an enormous demand for literature for educational purposes. It is a part of the fact that this campaign is being fought on Populistic issues that the Peoples Party committees have felt no such demand.

But the work of fusion has been far from easy. It has had to deal with the most diverse situations, the strongest antagonisms, the most deep seated prejudices. For the task was required all that knowledge of human nature and ability to play upon its weaknesses and its passions which is allotted to the subtlest of men. In my interview with him in Washington, Butler gave me a graphic sketch of the situation. He said:

"You will understand that every different section, indeed almost every State, has presented a different problem. In the far West the Populist strength has been drawn from the Republicans; in the South from the Democracy; in the middle and Northern States from both. More or less, in many sections, the man who broke with his old party and joined our ranks has been under a ban. He has been subjected to every sort of persecution, petty and great, that it was in the province of his neighbors to bestow. In the South it was social ostracism; in the West if a man had a debt he was harassed with it if he could be. Everywhere, alike in social and business relations the Populist has been at a disadvantage. He is only human if many times it has made him bitter. At any rate it has served to deepen the hostility natural to political contests, and when we have come to effect a union of all these estranged and antagonistic elements we have had to deal with the strongest passions of human nature. A man's devotion to his party may be great, but he is only human if his enmities prove stronger.

"Furthermore, the Populist has been a sort of political Pariah. To deal with us now and accord us the rights to which our present power and numbers entitle us is often a sore blow to the pride of political leaders, many of whom we have unhorsed and relegated to private life. In States like Alabama, Texas and Kentucky, we have been trying to bring together men who a year ago were fighting each other to the death. In some other States we have had similar difficulties. But on the whole, our success has been gratifying, and I doubt if we shall lose a single State through our failure to coalesce all the adherents of free silver.

"The result will, I think, prove a surprise. You must remember in the

(Continued on third page.)

COL. DOCKERY'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.

Financial Reform Overshadows all Other Issues in This Campaign.

NO STRADDLING STAND.

The Inconsistency of Some of The So-called Leaders of The Republican Party—Have They Been Hannaized—Urges The South and West to Stand Firm and Redeem The Fame of The Nation—The Ballot Our Power.

To The Votres of North Carolina:

MANGUM, N. C., Sept. 30.—In view of the complicated political conditions by which we are surrounded I deem it proper to state fully my position.

I believe the approaching election is the most important one that you have been called upon to participate in. Whatever may be the result the strong common sense of the manhood of America will array itself on that side which believes in the arbitrament of the ballot, and while this election may not be accepted as final, recourse will continue to be had to the ballot, until prejudice, ignorance and precious thought shall have been eliminated from the contest and by a process of judicious reasoning one side has gained a permanent victory. The silver forces will not disband. It is a battle of the great common people for the people's money and their standard will never be furled until the victory is won and they are prosperous.

Financial reform overshadows all other issues in this campaign, and until that is settled the people cannot be driven or cajoled into political by-ways. Who that is not for the rehabilitation of silver is against it, nor can a profession in favor of silver to-day and for gold after next March hoodwink even the most ignorant. The issue is squarely with us and must be squarely met.

I am a silver Republican, and as such am constrained to cast my vote for Bryan for President as the only feasible way to secure the free coinage of silver, and with this declaration goes my support of every man down to constable who is favorable to that cause. I fail to see any honesty in a genuine silver man supporting a goldbug for President or for any other office whereby he may be enabled to further retard the course of silver money.

Unlike Mr. McKinley, I have not changed my views on this question. Only about four years ago, in Congress, he voted for silver—today he stands for the gold standard and for all the evil it carries along with it. I have never been for the gold standard, and while I regret the necessity which compels me to sever my connection temporarily with a party that has honored me, and one which I have gone out in all weathers to serve, yet my conscience tells me it is right in order to secure the end in view—financial reform at the hands of the friends, not the enemies, of silver. Furthermore, in advocating this cause I do not feel lonesome in company with a Grant, a Blaine, a Matthews, a Teller, a Dubois, and even a McKinley up to four years ago. Nor do I consider myself more of a traitor than the aforesaid illustrious Republican statesmen, and McKinley's eye-servants and satellites, Pritchard, Pearson and Russell, who within a twelve months were setting the woods afire for free silver, but having been Hannaized are now goldbugs. Only last spring their cry was McKinley and silver, and it is well known that a goldbug had little chance to be elected as a delegate to the St. Louis convention—the aforesaid combination swept this State and went to St. Louis for silver. Why this precipitous change of base? How much brazen effrontery does it require to denounce others who did not go to St. Louis to become hypnotized by Hanna in a short interview and then flop over to the gold standard?

At our State convention just one month before, the platform, a creation of Senator Pritchard, and supposed to be inspired from Ohio said:

"We favor the use of gold and silver as standard money and the restoration of silver to its functions and dignity as a money metal."

Whereas the creation of Hanna at the behest of the gold syndicate says:

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved."

Mr. McKinley in a speech by him in the Presidential campaign of 1892, before the Ohio Republican league, in speaking of Mr. Cleveland said:

"During all his years at the head of the government, he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great products, DISCREDITING SILVER AND ENHANCING GOLD."

"He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, MAKE MONEY SCARCE AND THEREFORE DEAR."

"HE WOULD HAVE INCREASED THE VALUE OF MONEY AND DIMINISHED THE VALUE OF EVERYTHING ELSE, MAKING MONEY THE MASTER AND EVERYTHING ELSE ITS SERVANT. He was not thinking of the 'poor' then. He had left 'their side.' He was not standing forth in 'their defense.' Cheap coats, cheap labor and DEAR MONEY. He the sponsor and promoter of these, professing to stand guard over the poor and lowly! WAS THERE EVER MORE GLARING INCONSISTENCY OR RECKLESS ASSUMPTION? He blievs that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged and that a shrinkage in value of everything but money is a national benefaction."

In his letter of acceptance Mr. McKinley says, near the beginning and under the subject "No benefit o Labor," referring to silver, as follows:

"It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory nor make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would not add to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation."

If McKinley was right then he is wrong now, but the syndicate made him take his medicine and his henchmen here who went to St. Louis for silver gladly say "me too" and want what was left of this medicine.

How about Senator Pritchard's record? In a speech in Congress, he said: "I am a friend of silver and believe it should be RESTORED to its dignity as a precious metal." And he signed a paper with Senators Teller, Mantle, Dubois and other Republican Senators declaring that, "the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by the INDEPENDENT action of the United States" is the only method possible of securing the people of the United States from the impending danger of the difference of exchange between gold standard countries.

Senator Pritchard further said: "I have proved my loyalty to the cause of silver by my vote in the Senate. My record will parallel Senator Butler's on that great and vital question. They reflect not only the SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE THAT I REPRESENT but they EXPRESS MY HONEST convictions and my honest PURPOSE TO SECURE AN AMERICAN SYSTEM of finance.

But the Senator also said October 17, 1895: "I consider that free trade and gold monometallism are twin brothers, and he who courts gold monometallism invites the disasters which must follow in the wake of free trade."

The Senator might now add that the McKinley plank now favoring a continuance of civil service is another free idea imported from England.

But when was the Senator conscientious on the money question—then, or now when he is trying to switch off on the tariff, well knowing that no tariff brings employment in the protected cotton factories to a single one of the 100,000 North Carolina negroes. The Senator's views on the money question have likewise been shared by Pearson, Russell and others who are for McKinley, and also by Walser who unfortunately occupies a straddling attitude on the co-operation ticket in the hope of fooling both Republicans and Populists out of an office.

I have shown you not only the inconsistencies of some of the so-called leaders but also that they have been very favorable to the 53 cent dollar until recently. But as to the 53 cent dollar—was it not amenable to the same charge in 1888 when McKinley voted for free coinage, and was it not on same grounds equally to be discredited in 1892 when McKinley so ably defended silver? What became of this charge only a few months ago when Pritchard, Pearson and Russell so gallantly espoused the cause of the white metal? They claim to be Republican leaders, now what sort of a devious lead is this?

The fact is demonetization alone has caused the decline in value of silver BULLION. When that infamous act was surreptitiously passed the silver dollar was worth more than the gold dollar, but since then it has been steadily declining, and now, when silver has been discredited by the government, refused mintage and the law for its payment of government obligations openly violated, the demand for it has decreased and the bullion has value only for use in the arts—it is no longer a money metal.

Remonetize it, admit it to the mints, coin it into the standard dollars and then contrast the money value of each metal. If conditions were reversed and the seal of condemnation set on gold, and silver alone was honored, then indeed would like results follow. The people should see to it that the jugglers and their henchmen, the piecounter fellows keep their hands off the money of our fathers.

Bismarck, the wisest statesmen in Europe, advises America to get it alone, take the lead and other nations will follow.

Shall we longer submit to the selfish greed of England whose statesmen declare that as she is the creditor nation of the world debts must be paid in gold. Ours is a debtor nation and our people are alarmingly embarrassed by this monied strain upon their every interest—this destruction of the money in which they might pay their indebtedness. How need we fear results with our abundant resources, our unrivalled facilities and our unprecedented vim and push?

We want and must have good money—no sane man thinks or desires otherwise; and the term sound money is merely a catch phrase used by demagogues for purposes of deception.

If, then, the gold standard has prostrated your dear interests, of what remedial use will the election of McKinley be when he proposes to pursue the line of policy dictated by Wall street shylocks?

The effort to maintain the present gold standard under Cleveland has already cost the people two hundred and sixty two million dollars in bonds which will hang as a mortgage over your children for generations to come. Let us come back to genuine bimetallism—the mintage of both gold and silver—the metals of the constitution, the money of our fathers and the poor man's only acquaintance and friend. Dear money makes cheap labor, cheap products, cheap clothing, cheap food and a cheap people. Dear money makes it easier for the few to control the masses. Already our country is rapidly losing the prestige of an immensely prosperous people through the concentration of all money into the hands of a few men and the consequent destruction of the great middle class, the backbone of every country—and the making of millions of paupers.

The West and South must come together and redeem the fame of the Nation by securing the enactment of wise, just and equal laws for all citizens alike.

When a Presidential nomination is put up for sale through a "fat frying" process it is time for the people to resent it. No more glaring instance of public degeneracy and debauchery ever characterized the later days of the Roman Empire than we have lately witnessed in the Hannaizing system adopted in our country.

When money is plentiful the people are prosperous, not otherwise. If you have plenty of money go ahead and help the shylocks make that money harder for others to get and therefore dearer and content yourself in the belief that everybody is happy, that everybody can get employment at big wages and that nobody wants an office except for the honor of the thing. If you are a goldbug vote that ticket, if not don't stultify your principles by helping to put a goldbug in any sort of an office. I would remind Republicans that free silver is one of the most cherished principles of the Populist Party, and also that but for this party some Republicans would not have made such an unseemly scramble for nominations. The sudden summersaults and flimsy reasons therefor can only be equalled by Russell's audacity in seeking the support of a race whom he denounced in 1888, in declining to run on the Republican ticket, as "largely savages and rogues." How can any self-respecting colored man endorse him—will not the brand of savage and thief be indefaceably stamped upon his brow? Won't he be a self-admitted outcast unworthy the high privileges of citizenship?

"Truth is irresistable in a time when public confidence is badly shaken; the people's measure of oppression, misery, misleadings and disappointments is full; as also in a time when the ball of fate has fallen into the easy reach of almost every honest and patriotic citizen, and when there is intelligence and wisdom enough to put it in motion."

The ballot is your power—start that ball in motion and secure your disenthrallment.

Respectfully,

O. H. DOCKERY.

THE REMEDY FOR THE DISEASE.

Let all in Favor of Free Silver be United—Vote For Home and Country—Throw off The Shackles of British Slavery.

For The Caucasian.]

WARSAW, N. C., Sept. 23.—Vote for liberty and freedom.

Four and two years ago, I took upon myself the star of banner and fought for freedom and liberty. And to-day I am working for the same principles, and hope to obtain that freedom and liberty, that God created us with. We, the laboring people of America, have become poor by classic legislation and goldbug rule. But may that not be so always? Let the oppressed and laboring people vote together and come from under goldbug rule, and be a free people in a free country, as Washington declared us. Goldbugs say that we don't need any more money to make us a prosperous people—but that it is only a lack of confidence. They (our opponents) are widely disseminating such foolish talk as that among the hard oppressed people. How silly it is. It is intended merely to deceive. The hand is that of Esau, but the voice is that of Jacob. Isaac was deceived on account of his being blind. Populists (Isaac) are not blind, though these modern Jacobs think so. There was some excuse for Jacob's having deceived his father, because Esau had sold him his birth-right; but these modern Jacobs have not bought Populists birth-right. They (our enemy) are only attempting deception without any excuse, or even a decent pretext.

Brother laborers, let us pull together, and carry out these measures that are pending upon us. Our rights and privileges have been taken away by goldbugs, trusts and combines. May it not be so always. There is a remedy for every disease; and let's apply the medicine at once. The conflict before us is wonderful, but let's fight valiantly and be drawers of water and hewers of wood no longer. Our homes are the unity of the church, society and schools. *Omnes inter constat*, that the above is true. Let us heed the warning. God demands us to protect our homes; yes, our wives demands it of us, our children demand it of us, our neighbors demand it of us; lastly, our country demands it of us. Then, let us decorate and attune our hearts and be kind towards one another. Let us work to subdue ourselves from the wilderness of nature, once so beautiful, now so weed-grown, and become a good, loving and useful people. Work brings success—home or abroad. Populists should take a delight, a pride, a strength, yes, a deep and active interest in working for their rights. Jefferson said, "The men who controlled the money controlled the country." Such is the case, but it is not right; and we should fight against it.

In 1870 we had something near 50 dollars per capita; now about 4 dollars per head. What is the matter? We are paying Great Britain about 150 millions of dollars interest annually. That is one cause of produce being cheap and the dollar dear. Then we have a decrease of currency in circulation. In 1894 we had a decrease of fifty-nine millions. In 1895 ninety-one millions. Total amount in circulation for the two said years one hundred and fifty millions. Instead of there being a decrease of currency, there should have been an increase. To be a prosperous people we should have an increase of currency in proportion to the increase of people. Admitting that to be true, we would have had about fifty millions of dollars increase—making a total gain of currency in circulation more than we already have, one hundred and twenty millions for one of the said years. That in part accounts for hard times.

There is a big combat before us. Capitalists, trusts and combines are against us. We hope to check them on election day. We must have pecuniary relief. We may work upon our farms until we become old and decrepit, but it will not avail us much until we come out and fight manfully for our rights and win the battle; then we will be freed from the enemy. We are enslaved and shackled by goldbugs, trusts and combines. And shall that always be the case? God forbid. Our farms are being devastated, our children growing up uneducated and partly clothed, our debts getting bigger instead of less; all on account of there being too little money in circulation, to do the business of the country. I appeal to all Populists to stand firm, and vote for your candidates; from President down to constable. For a change of finance we must have, otherwise suffer the desolation that seems to be in the near future. I most gladly welcome all silver Democrats and Republicans who are friendly with the Populists to come over and vote with us. We want more money and better times. Success to THE CAUCASIAN.

E. L. GAVIN.

SEVERE WIND AND RAIN STORM.

Sweeps The Atlantic Coast From Florida to Maine—Much Damage Done.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Eleven People Killed at Savannah—Estimated That Nearly $1,000,000 of Property Was Destroyed—Florida and Georgia Suffer Most—The Storm's Destructive Work in Raleigh and Durham—Brief Reports From Many Points.

The greatest storm we have had in several years raged in Raleigh last Tuesday evening. The rain was accompanied by a terrific wind creating havoc and doing damage to property and trees generally. The storm was most severe from 6:30 to 8:30. Trees were blown down, fences toppled over, signs sent sailing up the street and all manner of damage done.

The streets were blocked with fallen trees, limbs and telegraph and telephone wires, making it almost impossible for pedestrians to walk. On Fayetteville and other business streets awnings were torn and tattered. The wind blew with great velocity, sweeping all small objects before it.

Many buildings were unroofed during the storm. The market house roof was damaged very badly, the tin roofing on one side being nearly all torn away. The roofs to the Yarboro and Park hotels and other buildings in the city were more or less damaged.

Weather officer Von Herman reports that the gale traveled at a velocity of 26 miles an hour. A few years ago the wind blew at the rate of 59 miles per hour, which was the most severe wind storm ever known in Raleigh.

In The County.

The storm was not so severe in the eastern part of the county, but all reports from other sections tell of great destruction of property. Many farmers report that the wind stripped the fields of cotton. One farmer reported that the ground was covered in his section with loose cotton, and the fields presented the appearance of a snow. Trees were blown down and farm houses injured.

A sad and distressing story comes from St. Matthews' township near Garner. When one of the strongest blasts of wind was expending its fury, a giant oak gave way to the force of the elements and fell on the house of Mr. C. N. Trice. The weak timbers of the house gave way before the tree, which crushed in on Mr. Trice, his wife and little son. Mrs. Trice who had just retired was caught by flying timbers and crushed to death. Mr. Trice and little son, who were sitting near the fire place, were knocked to the floor when the house gave in, but their injuries were only slight and they managed to find the way out from under the wreckage.

At Other Points in The State.

AT DURHAM—A terrible wind and rain storm struck here last night causing considerable damage. The large prize house of W. T. Carrington which contained about half a million pounds of leaf tobacco completely collapsed and is an entire wreck.

The following is a list of the factories unroofed by the storm: Blackwells factory, about two-thirds of the roof blown off, Z. I. Lyon Tobacco Works partially unroofed, R. F. Morris & Son Manufactory Company completely unroofed. East Durham and Pearl Cotton mills roof badly damaged and partially unroofed.

T. D. Jones prize house, one-third roof gone. Several stores on Main street were slightly damaged and a number of trees and small shanties were blown down.

The storm created a great deal of damage at Louisburg. The immense tobacco warehouse constructed last summer was knocked down by the wind. The warehouse was well filled with tobacco and the damage done will run up in the thousands.

At Henderson the storm was very destructive. A large tobacco warehouse was knocked down there.

Last night between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock Roxboro was the victim of a most terrific storm. Trees, houses and fences yielded to its powerful sweep and this morning found the town in a deplorable condition.

The large prize house of Foushee and Stephens, containing about $12,000 worth of fine tobacco, was completely demolished. An adjoining prizery of J. J. Brooks was also swept away. The Alliance prizery was likewise blown entirely down, even carrying with it the brick underwork. The large four-story prize house of the American Tobacco Company and two prizeries of J. A. Long were also shaken from their base, one losing its roof and the other two being so dislocated as to render them dangerous. It is thought they will have to be rebuilt. One of the churches was severely damaged by the falling of a tree across the roof. The depot and one of the warehouses were partially unroofed.

The total loss is estimated at about $20,000. Most of the loss is covered by tornado insurance. Workmen are at work repairing and rebuilding.

The Storm In General.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 30.—The hurricane which swept over Savannah yesterday at noon, cost nearly a dozen lives and entailed a financial loss of nearly $1,000,000. Each report that is received is worse than the last. At first it was thought only one death would be the result of the hurricane, but the number has increased until there are eleven people reported dead. Many prominent buildings were damaged, while hundreds of residences are injured and the most beautiful trees in the city are down.

The lost to shipping will amount to over $100,000. The most serious casualty was the capsizing in mid stream of the Savannah river of the Norwegian bark Rossnius, grounding of Morgan bark Cab, drifting off of Norwegian bark R. D. Metcalf, and the total loss of the tug Robert Turner. The steamer Governor Safford, of Beach and Miller line, is aground in Cooper river, and all crafts have suffered much, many naptha launches and small sailing vessels having gone out to sea.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 30.—It is a conservative estimate to say that fifty people have lost their lives from yesterday's hurricane and the number may run much higher.

The hurricane struck at Cedar Keys, and the reports show that it passed in its path of destruction over twenty towns and villages, and that between thirty and forty people were killed.

Across the line into Georgia destruction was continued. At Folston, near the Okefenokee Swamp, the school house was wrecked and four children killed. Several casualities are reported in Camden county, Ga.

The storm then continued on its way to Brunswick and Savannah. There is no estimate of the loss to property in Florida. The losses may seem heavier now than they will when more closely examined, but the talk among insurance men here is that Florida loses about $2,000,000. This seems however, an excessive estimate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Reports received this morning from the suburban towns about Washington show that great damage was done throughout the surrounding country. At the Catholic University, just outside the city, the domitory in process of destruction was demolished.

The train shed at Alexandria was blown down and the debris is across the tracks. Hence the trains that left Washington late last afternoon left over the Southern Railway and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Three trains, due in Washington this morning from Southern points on the Southern, Chesapeake & Ohio and Atlantic Coast Line, have not been heard from and are stopped at some point south of Alexandria.

In this city the Papal Legation was unroofed and the Chinese Legation was damaged about $1,500. Communication by telegraph and telephone within the city is practically stopped.

The White House was slightly injured by the storm, a portion of the copper roofing being stripped off and other damage done. The tall flag staff from which the signal was given to the city that the President was in town disappeared completely. In the beautiful grounds surrounding the house twenty-five of the splendid trees, elms, sycamores, walnuts, magnolias, some of historical association, were completely leveled, while fully fifty of the surviving trees suffered the loss of their tops and principal branches and are permanently defaced.

The vast pile, occupied by the State, War and Navy departments, was touched on the southern side by the storm and lost portions of its roofing and many of the slates, while a structure erected by the Signal Service for the study of clouds, was partially demolished. The Naval observatory building suffered in the same fashion to the extent of about $1,200. At the Washington navy yard the big ship house was partially unroofed and the gun shops were damaged slightly by stripping of the roof.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30.—The city of Staunton, in the Shenandoah valley, was visited by a terrible flood to-day. Many lives were lost and great damage done to property. The great storm of yesterday caused the lake to rise and flood the city. All the water courses in the valley became raging torrents and overflowed their banks, carrying destruction in their paths.

The water invaded the lower portion of the city, rising so rapidly that many were unable to escape in time and were drowned.

The entire Atlantic coast, the great lakes and the Eastern States generally, suffered severely by the wind and rain storm of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The greatest aggregate loss was in Pennsylvania, the storm being general throughout that State. The known loss of life, due directly or indirectly to the storm, is so far about twenty. The property loss will aggregate millions. For a period of one minute in Washington the wind attained a velocity of eighty miles an hour.

The heaviest single loss was in the destruction of the big Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna River at Columbia, Pa. The bridge was built in 1869 at a cost of $1,000,000.

The telegraph and telephone service within the storm area was badly crippled.

The U. S. Weather Bureau says:

"The path of the storm across the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf was not near enough to any of our stations to give any intimation of its violent character, only light to fresh winds being reported from that region during its passage. After it struck inland on the west Florida coast, however, and during its movement northward through the south and middle Atlantic States, it contracted in area and developed almost tornadic force, causing great destruction along its path.

"Velocities of 54 miles occurred at Charleston, 42 at Wilmington, 40 at Atlantic City, and 56 at New York. The maximum velocity at Washington was 66 miles for five minutes, and about 80 miles for one minute. Information of the approach of the storm was sent to the Gulf ports on the 26th and the shipping in that region was kept fully informed of its movements on the 27th and 28th and warned that it was not safe to leave port for the eastern Gulf."

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The Peoples Party Nominees.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS E. WATSON,
Of Georgia.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor:
W. A. GUTHRIE.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
O. H. DOCKERY.
For Secretary of State:
CYRUS THOMPSON.
For Treasurer:
W. H. WORTH.
For Auditor:
HAL W. AYER.
For Supt. of Public Instruction:
CHAS. H. MEBANE.
For Attorney General:
(To be named by State Committee.)
For Associate Justice of Supreme Court:
WALTER MONTGOMERY.
(One Associate to be named by State Committee.)

For Electors at Large:
Locke Craig, of Buncombe (Democrat).
R. B. Davis, of New Hanover (Populist).

First District—Theo. F. White, of Perquimans (Populist).
Second District—H. F. Freeman, of Wilson (Populist).
Third District—C. R. Thomas, of Craven (Democrat).
Fourth District—W. S. Bailey, of Nash (Populist).
Fifth District—William Merritt, of Person (Populist).
Sixth District—B. F. Keith of New Hanover (Silver party).
Seventh District—Thos. F. Kluttz, of Rowan (Democrat).
Eighth District—Tyre York, of Wilkes (Democrat).
Ninth District—R. D. Gilmer, of Haywood (Democrat).

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District—HARRY SKINNER, of Pitt county.
2nd District—D. S. MOSS, of Halifax county.
3d District—JOHN E. FOWLER, of Sampson county.
4th District—W. F. STROWD, of Orange county.
5th District—A. J. DALBY, of Granville county.
6th District—CHAS. H. MARTIN, of Anson county.
7th District—A. C. SHUFORD, of Catawba county.
8th District—R. Z. LINNEY, of Alexander county.

A WARNING! LOOKOUT!!

If we read the signs aright, there is one great and seemingly spontaneous move on foot to break into the Peoples Party organization. The effort is showing itself in many ways. We warn our people to be on the watch. The time is not far off when we must move and vote for progress and humanity. We must not be scattered. We must show a bold and determined front to everybody and every party that FIGHTS US. ANY PARTY THAT OPPOSES is not our friend, nor is it the friend of our principles. Some spouters will be on the stump in a few days howling about principle. Some of them may claim to be Populists, but let us warn you to watch these fellows. All the "principle" that is in them is the destruction of our party. Our friends are those who help us. Our enemies are those who fight us. Remember the fable of the donkeys. As long as they turned their heels toward each other and kicked, they only hurt themselves while the wolves dragged them down by the throats. But when they put their HEADS TOGETHER and kicked, they scattered destruction and death among the wolves. Let us at least have the sense of donkeys in this fight and KEEP OUR HEADS TOGETHER. When we "kick" let the kick be aimed at those who would destroy us.

A SAMPLE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. E. W. Pou, of Johnston county, is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth Congressional district. He is one of the numerous candidates put up against free silver Populist members of Congress, for no other purpose that we can see, than to try to split the silver vote and thus get goldbugs to Congress.

* * *

It is no new story now that the Democrats, in national convention, appropriated a part—nearly all—of the Populist platform, and nominated a man for the Presidency who had not voted the Democratic ticket in four years. They saw they had to do something like this to keep their party from being utterly destroyed, and they thought if they would do this, they would destroy the Peoples Party. If their plan had succeeded, they would have kicked *their* new platform from under them just as sure as God reigns, and then the people would have been in the same old false, hypocritical fight that has been going on between the Democratic and Republican parties for the last twenty-four years.

* * *

If the Democrats had actually and honestly meant what they said when they declared for the Populist platform at Chicago, they would have been perfectly willing to have accorded credit to the Peoples Party for bringing them to that declaration. The very least they could have done would have been to express a willingness to, have helped to re-elect the Peoples Party Congressmen from this State. They knew that the Peoples Party had fought the issue to the front in spite of Democratic slander, rascality, abuse, vituperation and storms of rotten eggs thrown by Democrats. We say they knew this, and the least approach to common honesty and decency would have compelled them to have acknowledged this.

* * *

Did they do it? Not much! The very first thing they did was to begin a fight on the very men who had made the great issue now before the American people. They began to try to defeat every member of the Peoples Party now in Congress. There is not a single district from which a Populist was in Congress from this State in which the Democrats did not put up a candidate for the purpose of trying to defeat him;—and ALL THIS after the Dems had climbed onto our platform and acknowledged it to be the best that could be made. We do not blame them for getting on the platform, but we have never seen a meaner or more rascally effort in our lives than their attempt to drive us off of it and claim it as being exclusively their own.

* * *

And now we intend to comment to some extent on the kind of men they put forward to push us off. Mr. E. W. Pou is a beautifully fair sample. He may be described as a new convert who is more enthusiastic (in his mind) than one of the old fighters who have stuck to the cause through the storms that tried the stamina and souls of men. But after these men had gone through the bitterness and violence of the storm—a storm which Mr. Pou and men of his stamp helped to create—and finally come through it, then Mr. Pou, et als, come forward and have the immeasurable cheek and unmitigated impudence to claim that THEY helped to do the fighting, and more than that, have the inexpressible impertinence to claim that they are entitled to some recognition and ought to share the fruits of the victory.

* * *

This may be pretty plain talk, but it is gospel truth, and we propose to tell it. It was in 1892 when the Peoples Party raised its voice against Clevelandism and goldbugism. But Mr. Pou and many others condemned and abused, without stint, the cry and the warning raised by the Peoples Party. No expression was too mean—no language too harsh for Mr. Pou and Co. to hurl against the Peoples Party for their warning cry. The whole Democratic party seemed to be inspired by the Devil himself to abuse the Populists, for nothing but the Devil could have invented the meanness and the abuse which characterized the proceedings of the Democrats against the Populists.

And this went on for two years. It took a long time to get Mr. Pou "converted." In 1894 he was still howling for Clevelandism and Cleveland Democracy. He fought everything that didn't bow the knee to Clevelandism. Cleveland was almost his god. He couldn't have talked about God Almighty with much more reverence and respect than he talked about Cleveland.

* * *

Mr. Pou made a speech on July 18th, 1894. It was pretty full of all the "glorious things" that had been done by the Cleveland administration and (1894 mind you!) contained the following heart bursting and soul inspiring eulogy of Cleveland.

"WHERE IS THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, NO MATTER WHAT MAY BE HIS POLITICAL PARTY, WHO DOES NOT THANK GOD THAT MORAL COURAGE, LOFTY PATRIOTISM AND PERFECT MANHOOD ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE CHAIR OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." In addition to this grand "peroration," Mr. Pou defended the issues of bonds and said that no sensible man could have done anything else, (but to issue bonds).

We wonder if Mr. Pou would say today that no sensible man could do anything else but to issue bonds! If such infernal rascality was the right thing then, why would it not be the right thing at any other time?

* * *

This was not the only time Mr. Pou boomed Clevelandism. He made a speech at Thompson's store in Chatham county. Some people remember that speech and here is a certificate we have from some of those who heard it.

To Whom it May Concern.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we heard Mr. E. W. Pou, say in a speech at Thompson's store in Chatham county, during the campaign of 1894, that he endorsed the Cleveland administration unconditionally.

JOHN W. ATWATER,
T. W. GATTIS.

* * *

In addition to all this, Mr. Pou was in line with the party that was making the fight of its life to return a goldbug named Ransom to the U. S. Senate as a Democrat. Remember now that all this and much more was in the campaign of 1894. That was the "fusion" campaign. Everybody remembers how bitter the Democracy and Democratic press were in denouncing "fusion", and the indescribable and inexpressible lying which both practiced against the fusionists. Our opinion is that Mr. Pou was one of most severe denouncers of that "unholy fusion." We cannot quote anything that he said here along this line, but he was in full membership with the gang that said the worst things and indulged in the most violent abuse against the people and who were trying to wrest and did wrest the State from Demagogic Democratic rule.

But while Mr. Pou thought fusion was an unclean thing in one way, he did not think it was too mean or too low to prevent his name from going on the "fusion" ticket. Oh no! IT WAS ON THE FUSION TICKET. Now, it is simply impossible to think that the "fusionists" wanted to vote for Mr. Pou so bad that THEY put his name on, but it WAS THERE ALL THE SAME. Now, how did it get there? Of course Mr. Pou is too much of a gentleman to be suspected of having bogus tickets printed and circulated, but we have copies of some tickets that were distributed here and there, and we unhesitatingly say that many of these tickets were voted by men who never once thought Mr. Pou's name was on it.

* * *

We reproduce here a copy of that ticket. Look at it! Read it!! And then some folks may understand why it was possible for the returning boards to find enough votes for Mr. Pou to elect him, when everything else named Democrat was defeated.

Here is a copy of that ticket:

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, William T. Faircloth, of Wayne county.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court: Walter Clark, of Wake county; David M. Furches, of Iredell county.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James E. Shepherd: Walter A. Montgomery, of Wake county.

For Judge of the Superior Court for the Third Judicial District: Edward W. Timberlake, of Franklin county.

For Judge of the Superior Court for the Fourth Judicial District: William S. O'B. Robinson, of Wayne county.

For Judge of the Superior Court for the Eighth Judicial District: Albert L. Coble, of Iredell county.

For Judge of the Superior Court for the Ninth Judicial District: Henry R. Starbuck, of Forsyth county.

For Judge of the Superior Court for the Tenth Judicial District: Leander L. Green, of Watauga county.

For Judge of the Superior Court for the Twelfth Judicial District: William L. Norwood, of Haywood county.

For Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District: Edward W. Pou, of Johnston county.

* * *

And this is all we have to say about the Democratic candidate in the Fourth district except this: That he is a SAMPLE of a good Democrat, and that all "Democrats" have been about as recently converted from Clevelandism to free silver as Mr. Pou has. We are slow to believe that the conversion is genuine. We think it has been lammed into them in pretty much the same style as Methodism was lammed by the old negro into his daughter when she wanted to be a 'Piscopalian. But when she got where the old man could not lam her, she was 'Piscopalian just the same.

PLEASE DO NOT FRET.

We do not believe we impart any information when we say that the political conditions in this campaign are more peculiar and complicated than for many years past. We simply state a fact that is already generally known. It should not be thought, however, that the situation presents insoluble problems. The good sense and the patriotism of the people of North Carolina have always proven to be equal to any emergency, and the final results of this year will prove no exception to the rule.

* * *

It is probable that we can recite some facts here which may not have occurred to the people generally, but which will be perfectly plain after having been stated. The Republican party was the first to hold its State convention this year. We do not intend to intimate that it was not capable of dealing with the conditions which confronted it, but as a matter of fact it left undone about half the work for which such conventions are usually called, and left the unfinished business to be completed by its State committee. Next came the Democratic convention which undertook to do all its work, but it is now well known that some of that work has been undone by its State committee. The Peoples party convention was the last one held, and much of the work for which it was called was referred to the State committee.

* * *

These facts may or may not be considered as evidence that the conventions did not know exactly how to proceed, but one fact is that State committees were burdened with important work. In trying to discharge duties thus imposed, the committees have incurred, to some extent, the charge of "Bossism", and there have been some statements or accusations that parties are "committee ridden". It occurs to us that those who have indulged in such talk have opened their mouths without knowing what they were doing or saying. It should be remembered that the committees did not invite the work or the responsibility imposed upon them, but they accepted the trust.

* * *

We are in a position to know that the Peoples Party State committee has done and is now doing everything possible to perform the duties imposed upon it in such a way as to conform to the wishes of the people. Of course it has been impracticable to correspond with all the individual members of the party for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, but we know that the CHAIRMAN of the various county committees will sustain us in the assertion that we have tried to get the views of the people of their counties by inquiring of them (the chairmen) what they thought the views of their people were. This work has necessarily been slow and tedious, and up to this time has not resulted in such a way as to permit the committee to finally and fully determine the general positive policy to be pursued.

* * *

This fact, in connection with the short time before the election, seems to have caused a little unrest and anxiety on the part of some. But there is no real cause for it. We are convinced that the people know what they want and how they want to vote; and so far as any party policy is concerned, we know we shall be able to announce, for the committee, the course which the great majority of the party favors in full time for concerted and effective action. So please do not fret. In the language of a famous military commander, "trust in God and keep your powder dry." Do not allow wild rumors and baseless reports to upset or worry you. Stand squarely for the Peoples Party and for all it demands and contends for.

* * *

Let us keep our organization intact and compact. A unity of purpose will give us invincible power. The influence we can have by acting and moving together is well nigh incalculable. We have gone through some violent storms and met some terrific shocks without being in the least dazed or scattered, and if we will look around with open eyes we can easily see the results of our march and efforts. We can accomplish more, much more, if we will. A little patience and determination are the requisites now for great strides to further success; so even if it does appear we are moving somewhat slow, let us see to it that we are not wanting in these vital qualifications.

"DON'T SCRATCH."

Says Maj. Guthrie to Populists and Democrats—The Electoral Fusion for Bryan.

Maj. Wm. A. Guthrie, the Peoples Party candidate for Governor, re-opened his campaign last Monday at Smithfield. Owing to the fact that the appointment had not been well advertised, only about 250 assembled in the Court House. The County Commissioners were in session, but they gracefully gave way to the speaker, and remained to hear the speech.

Mr. Guthrie was introduced by Mr. D. T. Massey, People's Party County Chairman, in a few well chosen words.

Mr. Guthrie stepped forward, thanked the County Commissioners for their courtesy, and then began his speech by saying that it was not his mission to abuse either men or party. He then gave a resume of the Republican and Democratic party platforms for the past twenty years, showing that free coinage of silver had always been a plank in their platforms. Mr. Guthrie then read the Stanley Matthews resolution (which recently appeared in the CAUCASIAN), and said that this resolution was passed in 1878 by a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, thus showing that both parties at the time favored bimetallism.

He then quotes an extract from Mr. McKinley's speech in 1891 denouncing Mr. Cleveland's gold advocacy. (The full quotation can be found in "Col. Dockerys Pronunciamento", who also makes use of the same quotation in his article). If Mr. McKinley was honest in 1878 and in 1891 how can he be honest in his present declaration for the gold standard, asked the speaker? Maj. Guthrie then showed that the Peoples party forced the present financial question to the front and under the leadership of Wm. J. Bryan, the candidate of three parties, victory would be assured if all voters who really desired the free coinage of silver would vote for the electoral ticket as arranged by the Peoples Party, and Democratic Party State Executive committees.

"Don't scratch the name of any elector on that ticket, if you do that will only help to elect the McKinley electors. I urge you all, to lay aside partisan feeling in this matter and let us put Bryan in the White House."

Maj. Guthrie did not refer to State matters and his whole speech was devoted to National politics. At the close Mr. Guthrie announced his candidacy for Governor and asked all who would to vote for him.

If there was any person in that audience who was lukewarm in support of the electoral fusion ticket it can be unhesitatingly said that Maj. Guthrie's speech aroused his enthusiasm for it, and we believe will vote the fusion ticket straight.

Tyrell County Peoples Party Convention.

COLUMBIA, N. C., Oct. 2.—The voters of Tyrell county in accord with the financial and income planks of the Democratic and Peoples Parties, met yesterday in convention and nominated the following ticket:

C. E. Tatum, for the Legislature; T. L. Jones, for Register of Deeds; J. D. Cooper, for Sheriff; Joe A. Spruill, for Treasurer and D. Alexander, J. B. Walker, and S. E. Leigh for county commissioners.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, We citizens of Tyrell county, advocating the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the time honored ratio of 16 to 1, and the levying of an equitable income tax on the income of the rich, that they may pay their just portion of the taxes of the county, have met by mutual consent in convention this day, therefore be it

Resolved 1, That we appreciate and approve the wise, unselfis hand patriotic action of the Executive Committees of the Peoples Party, Democratic party and Silver party, in putting up a united electoral ticket, and thereby concentrating the electoral vote of North Carolina and insuring its being cast for Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the Presidential candidate for said parties, and the representation of the people in their contest for their liberties against the combined forces of monopolies, plutocrats, trusts, combines, and all enemies to the material advancement and prosperity of the country at large, and the wealth producers especially.

2, That he is the only true exponent of the cause of the common people in the Presidential call, and we unreservedly pledge to him our earnest support.

3, That the income tax clause of the Peoples Party and Democratic party platform is first and being devoted against the accumulation of vast wealth in the hands of a few, thereby endangering the existence of our republic, and subverting the liberties of the people, deserves and will receive our cordial support.

4, That we condemn a system of finance, such as is now upheld by the Republican party, which has resulted in the production of millionaires and paupers, and which seeks to reduce to pauperism the wealth producers, and the enrichment only of money lenders.

5, In our contest against the Republican party, we ask the co-operation of all patrioitc citizens, regardless of party affiliations on the national and county tickets.

M. MAYETT,
D. ALEXANDER,
E. HOPKINS, JR.
Committee on Resolutions.

Which report was approved and ably discussed by D. Alexander and others.

The above ticket means that all well meaning citizens of Tyrell county are again working together for the common good, and its election by a handsome majority is assured.

J. B. LEIGH, Chairman.
A. L. WALKER, Secretrry.

Gaston County Peoples Party Ticket.

STANLEY, N. C., Sept. 30.—The Peoples Party executive committee of Gaston county has filled their ticket, they deciding to put up a straight Populist ticket which is as follows:

For Representative, Moses Stroup; for Sheriff, John J. White; for Register of Deeds, John J. Ormond; for Treasurer, Andrew J. Rankin; for Surveyor, Ambrose W. Hoffman; for Coroner, John L. Smith; for County Commissioners, Jacob Jenkins, Jas. T. R. Dameron, and John N. Hanna.

E. D. THOMPSON,
Chm'n Ex. Com.

"Your Subscription Has Expired."

This will be stamped upon your paper when your time is out. When you see this on your paper it is an invitation to renew. You can't afford to miss THE CAUCASIAN during the campaign. It will be the leader in the fight and you can't keep posted without it. Renew and get all your neighbors to subscribe.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Terrible Struggle Going on Between The People and The Gold Combination.

PEOPLES PARTY PATRIOTISM

Republican Leaders Becoming Alarmed—Cannot Control The Vote—Their Great Campaign Wealth is Proving to The American People The Corruption of The Party—McKinley's Managers Trying to Prevent Electoral Fusion.

Special to The Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—The national campaign has now reached what might be called the home stretch in the terrific struggle going on between the people and the tremendous combination of trusts, monopolists and the gold power. Every man and syndicate that profits by hard times and the distress of the people, are combined to defeat Bryan in this fight. A number of men and influences that in the past have been most potent in the management of the Democratic party are now allied with the Republicans to elect McKinley. In short, the enemies of the people and good government, who have hitherto been divided into different parties, are now combined on McKinley. Therefore, the patriots who have been before divided into separate parties should now, for the same reason, unite solidly for the support of Bryan. The results of this campaign are as important to American institutions and American prosperity as was the result of the Revolutionary war over one hundred years ago. Those who sulk in their tents, or breed discontent, at such a critical and important crisis are as criminal as the tories and goldbugs who are openly at work to surrender this government to foreign domination.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY A BAND OF PATRIOTS.

The Peoples Party not only forced these tremendous issues to the front, but it is now doing more for their triumph than even the Democratic party, which was forced to rebel against foreign domination and nominate Mr. Bryan.

While every man in America who is opposed to the gold trust should have joined hands in support of the Bryan and Watson ticket, yet, when this could not be accomplished, the Peoples Party with the most unparalleled patriotism, determined to do its duty and unite every voter in favor of financial reform for Bryan and against McKinley, in spite of the fact that the Democratic party would not meet them half way and do its duty. Thus, joint electoral tickets have been formed so far in over three-fourths of the States on which so many Democratic electors have been put for Bryan and Sewall, and so many Populist electors for Bryan and Watson, thus giving an opportunity to every voter opposed to the gold standard to unite their votes against McKinley and Hobart. If similar arrangements can be made in the remainder of the States, and the Republicans and tory Democrats fail to breed dissension in their efforts to get a number of Democrats and Populists not to support the joint electoral tickets, then victory is assured. It is known that the Republicans have put forward, so far, every effort to prevent these electoral tickets from being arranged. It is also known that they have their agents in the field, trying to find Democrats and Populists to rebel against these electoral tickets after they are formed. The only hope for Republican victory is in this scheme. It is to be hoped that no honest man will be caught in this goldbug trap.

BRYAN'S INVASION OF NEW ENGLAND.

Bryan's invasion of New England has been a marvelous success. It may not result in carrying any New England States; but the boldness and the courage with which he faced the agents of organized greed at every step, astonished and dumbfounded the enemies of good government in their strongholds, and has given new hope, courage, and enthusiasm to the people everywhere. At Hartford, Connecticut, the headquarters of a number of great insurance companies, he arraigned them for their course in this campaign in trying to force the gold standard upon the people, and appealed to them to relent in their heartless greed and support such a course as would enable their policy holders to prosper, at least sufficiently to keep the premiums paid on their policies.

The outrageous conduct of the students of Yale in trying to break up Bryan's meeting at New Haven, by disorderly conduct and rowdyism, is a startling evidence of the extent to which the gold power and monopolists are gaining control of our educational institutions. The young students who are guilty of this conduct are not themselves responsible. They are the equals in every respect of the young men to be found at every college; but when boys and young men participate in such ungentlemanly and unseemly conduct it is a proof that there are older heads behind who do not only approve of their conduct, but who instigate them to it. In this connection, it is not out of place to note that the teachers of political economy in three-fourths of the colleges of the country are today the parrots of the gold trusts and are teaching a false and ruinous doctrine to the youths of the land, in the interests of monopolists and organized greed.

Republican headquarters are becoming alarmed at their failure to control or even divide the labor vote in this campaign. The great issue that effects the welfare of our laborers and wealth producers is so clearly drawn in this struggle that every man who has felt the pinch of poverty and hard times in the past sees clearly the path of interest and duty, and thus the laborers and farmers of the nation are lining up solidly for Bryan and better times.

In spite of the enormous amount of money that the Republicans have used, and expect to use during the remainder of this campaign, they are becoming thoroughly alarmed at the result. They realize that the American people are terribly in earnest, and are determined to throw off the oppressive and traitorous yoke of Clevelandism and Sherman. Even the enormous campaign fund of the Republican party is beginning to prove to be its greatest weakness everywhere. Voters have begun to ask themselves who has furnished this enormous campaign fund to buy the election for McKinley and the Republican Congress and levy additional millions upon the masses of the people?

If the elections were held today, Bryan would undoubtedly win. That his strength will increase in the next thirty days is at least a moral certainty.

Since our last letter joint electoral tickets have been arranged in North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Indiana, which insures these States for Bryan. It is understood at headquarters that in several more States arrangements will be made during week.

JONATHAN JONES.

Mr. Watson Does Well.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—The following was given out today by the Populists:

"The executive committee of thirteen, after a consultation with M. C. Rankin, of the national committee, who met Mr. Watson, our candidate, at St. Louis on the 24th, reports to our committee that it is the desire of Mr. Watson that Indiana get into line at once and divide electors on fair terms. We also have instructions from our national committee to the same effect, and we have decided to put out ten Democrats and five Populist electors and certify the same as our electoral ticket. The several committees will meet on next Tuesday to arrange full details."—Washington Post, September 25.

The advice of Mr. Watson to the Populists of Indiana to agree with the Democrats upon an electoral ticket for the purpose of combining the friends of financial reform against the English emissaries of the single gold standard will help the cause and do Mr. Watson much good. The desire for victory in the contest between the people and their enemies manifested by Mr. Watson, and his advice to the Populists of Indiana, will do more to raise him in the estimation of all the people of the United States, and particularly all good Populists, than all the speeches he has made during the campaign. We rejoice that Mr. Watson feels that the necessity of fighting the common enemy and securing a victory without regard to personal considerations is paramount in this campaign. If Mr. Watson continues to pursue this course the ravings of the Hanna wing of the so-called middle-of-the-road agitators will be as harmless as the idle wind. We have believed from the beginning that when Mr. Watson fully understood the situation he would agree with us that minor considerations must be subordinated to elect Bryan and secure reform, and that fusion upon common electors in the several states is the only possible course to aid in the consummation of the great work.

$1.00 FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Let Every Populist Send One Dollar for The Peoples Party National Campaign Fund.

(Use this form.)

Mr. J. A. Edgerton, Sec'y, Nat'l P. P. Com.
(Wormley Bldg.) Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:
Enclosed find $1.00 which I contribute to the National Peoples Party Campaign Fund.
(Name).....
Date.....1896. Postoffice.....
.....

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

NET SPOT CASH TO MILLIONAIRE OR MECHANIC.

FRUGAL CASH BUYERS

Always want a full dollar's worth for a dollar. This store claims the notice of every buyer who knows the true value of money.

Our CASH SYSTEM, endorsed by so many and watched with feverish anxiety by our competitors was not created in the interest of those who never consider the question of price, if they can get credit accommodation. The great aim of this store is to popularize it among those cash buyers who appreciate true money saving opportunities, in positive and invariably reliable fashionable goods. No house anywhere or at any time sells goods so uniformly cheap. We abide the verdict of the people.

Specials in Dry Goods.

10-4 white and grey heavy fleeced blankets at	19c
Ladies' New Fall Capes, fur trimmed, this week only	98c
Ladies' Tailor-made Coats, double breasted, box front	$1.48
New fresh lot Kid Gloves, $1 quality, blacks and colors	50c
Dickey's all-wool Kerseys	37½c
Heavy AA 4-4 Brown Domestic	4¼c
6-4 Scotch Plaids, dress styles	6c
Fleecy Outing, rich colorings	3¾c
Alamance Checks, dress styles	2½c

Specials in Shoes.

Infants' Kid Button Shoes	25c
Children's Spring Heel, pat. tip	50c
India Kid Button Boots, all sizes and shapes	$1.00
Ladies' genuine Dongola Kid Button, $2 quality	1.50
Sherwood's Solid Service Shoes, equal of any $2.50 shoe on the market	2.00
"Our Teaser" Casco Calf, a dandy for gentlemen	1.00
Our Jewel Line, eight styles	1.50
George E. Keith's celebrated fine footwear	2.00
Burt & Packard's "Korrect Shapes" $5.00	3.50

Case after case, counter after counter, shelf after shelf of imported and American Dress Goods to select from.

We Sell Cheaper Than Anybody Else in the City.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

Important Registration Notice.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of every voter registering this year, nor can too much publicity be given to the dates for registration, because every voter should be fully informed as to the time and place in order that he may properly qualify himself to perform the God-given right of casting his ballot—the highest privilege of an American citizen. In order that there might be no confusion as to the dates for registration, challenging, &c., the chairmen of the Republican, Populist and Democratic parties held a meeting and entered into an agreement about the matters in question. The agreement is very important and should be read by every voter. It is as follows:

It is agreed by the undersigned that the following is the proper construction of the election law of 1895, Acts '95, chapter 159, and we request the members of our respective parties to follow the same:

1st. In construing sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of said election law.

That all persons are entitled to register on Saturday, September 26th; on Saturday, October 3rd; on Saturday, October 10th; on Saturday, October 17th, and on these days only, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., except as herewith provided—

On Saturday, October 24th, no act shall be done in regard to registration, except the right to challenge, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., any elector whose name may appear on the books.

On Saturday, October 31st, no act shall be done in regard to registration, except to hear and determine all challenges made on October 24th. The hearing shall be had between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. in all precincts except those in incorporated towns and cities, when the hearing shall be had until 9 o'clock p. m.

That any person who comes of age between October 17th and election day, or who is entitled to register by reason of his residence in State or county, being sufficient time required by law, which time ripened after Saturday, October 17th, shall be entitled to register on election day and vote, and such persons who offer to register and vote on election day may be challenged and said challenge be heard on election day.

A. E. HOLTON,
Chairman Rep. St. Ex. Com.
HAL W. AYER,
Chairman P. P. St. Ex. Com.
CLEMENT MANLY,
Chairman Dem. St. Ex. Com.

Every township ought to send at least one club of subscribers—10c. per copy in Clubs of Ten.

Public Speaking.

Hon. Walter R. Henry, one of the most eloquent reform speakers in the State, will address the citizens of Cleveland and adjoining counties in Shelby on Monday, October 26th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Subject: "Mon Money, or the People against the Plutocrats."

Let everybody come out and hear the "Patrick Henry" of North Carolina.

D. J. HAMRICK,
Chm'n People's Party Ex. Com.
Cleveland County.

60 Per Cent Reduction

—ON—

THE Electropoise TRADE MARK

Hard Times have struck everybody, and business is dull, so we have reduced the price of the Pocket Electropoise **60 per cent.** for the next few weeks. Call or write at once and take advantage of it.

GRAHAM & DuBOIS, Electric Bldg, Atlanta, Ga.

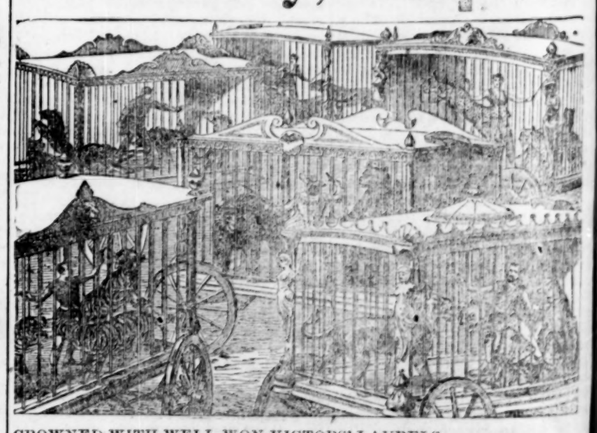
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

123 and 125 Fayetteville Street,
124 and 126 S. Wilmington Street.

WILL SELL GOODS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Only Big Show Coming This Season!

Wednesday, Oct. 14th.



CROWNED WITH WELL-WON VICTORS' LAURELS.
THE GREATEST GLORY OF THIS GOLDEN AGE.
The One Mighty, Potent, Predominant, Pursuant
—GRANDEST AND BEST OF SHOWS—

The Walter L. Main

3 Ring Circus, 5 Continent Menagerie, Real Hippodrome, Wild Beast Exhibition.
MASSIVE, MULTIFORM, MULTINOMINAL MENAGERICAL COLLECTION!

JOHN LOWLOW, the Great Southern Talking Clown Will Appear at Every Performance

HIGHEST and LONGEST DIVE Ever Made, Free to All at 11:30 and 5:30 o'clock.

THE SMALLEST HORSE IN THE WORLD! Only 3 Hands High to be Seen in Walter L. Main's Circus.

All the Races ever Ran. The Styles in Vogue for Ages. Roman. Grecian Mexican and American, Standing, Running, Pacing, Chariot Racing by Fearless Riders, and Swift Horses, Famous Foreign and Celebrated American Ring Champions. 100 Rightly Renowned Astounding Circus Artists in a hundred and a half Astonishing, Entrancing Acts.

More than all the Adam-Named and Noah-Saved Multi-Famous Zoological Wonders!

The Most Marvelous Monster of the Mighty Seas,

THE BOVALAPUS!

Biggest Born Marine Wonder.

WALLACE, The Riding Lion!

NOR TONGUE NOR PEN CAN TELL

The Sights to See!

Grand Golden Glittering, Mile Long Street Parade.

Cheap Excursions on all Lines of Travel!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

RALEIGH, OCTOBER 14.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.

Doors Open 1 and 7 Performances 2 and 8 P. M.

BICYCLES CHECKED AT CIRCUS.

Tickets on sale at J. Hal Bobbitt's Drug Store.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., October 8, 1896.

ON OCTOBER 15 WE WILL HAVE TO DROP ALL DELINQUENTS ON OUR SUBSCRIPTION LISTS. LOOK AT THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL AND SEE IF YOUR TIME IS OUT. YOU CANNOT GET ALONG WITHOUT IT. PLEASE RENEW.

THE CAUCASIAN.

A PRINCELY TEAM.

To be Seen Only With The Great Walter L. Main's Circus and Menagerie.

Cæsar made many triumphal entries into Rome and taxed the ingenuity of the gentlemen who got up his larger entrances for him, in their utmost to provide new ideas for him. He entered with kings hitched with golden chains to his chariots drawing him through the Via, this or that, to his palace, and was sometimes borne by chariots drawn by the fair and peerless daughters of glorious Roma; but never even in his triumphal entries did he or could he have been drawn by great teams of ponderous probiscidians *and huged* silver humped camels as are many of the golden chariots seen in the Walter L. Main marvelous street parade, are not one, but many teams of elephants and camels drawing golden chariots, while comparison beyond comparison in silk and silver mounted harness and bearing in the chariots the exalted rulers of the scenic world, the world's champions and the big show's stars.

Remember the date; will exhibit in Raleigh October 14th.

Jackson County Peoples Party Convention.

[For the Caucasian.]

SYLVA, N. C., Oct. 1st 1896.—I will give you a few "dots" about the Jackson county Peoples party convention, which met September 12th, 1896, at Webster N. C. The convention was called to order by county chairman J. R. Lee.

On permanent organization A. M. Parker, was made chairman, and J. H. Painter secretary.

A committee consisting of the following named delegates was appointed on platform and resolutions, viz: A. J. Long, Sr., Rev. A. C. Queen, E. M. Coward, A. W. Farmer, and J. R. Love.

The committee retired and in a short time made their report as follows:

We heartily endorse the platform as adopted by the Peoples Party State convention, in Raleigh, August 13th, 1896. Also, we further endorse the action of the executive committee in regard to fusion September 11th, 1896.

The last clause was opposed by John Williams, who declared if it passed, he would bolt. Also the chairman opposed the last clause. The report was adopted.

The convention proceeded to nominate officers from treasurer down Leaving the offices of member of house, sheriff and Register of Deeds unfilled, and endorse no one for them.

Following is ticket: For county commissioners, A. J. Long, Sr., Pop; A. W. Farmer, Pop; R. G. Snider, Rep; Surveyor, E. A. Cook, Pop; Treasurer, Robt. Childers, Pop; Coronor, J. Z. Nicholson; Rep. There seems to be a dissatisfaction on the part of some about the ticket. They want a straight "middle-of-the-road" fight.

I believe we will hold our own. They may all look out in '98 for we are the only "tried and true."

There is a mighty awakening among the people and I believe it will finally result in the election of William J. Bryan.

I believe he is for the people and will lead them out of this dilemma.

Success to your most valuable paper.

J. H. PAINTER, Sec'y.
Jackson county P. P. Convention.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc. I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 805, Delray, Mich. [ap961y

The Fusion States.

[Washington Star.]

The States where fusion has been effected and the number of electors allotted to each party are as follows: California—Democrats, 5; Populists, 4. Colorado—Democrats, 2; Populists, 1. Connecticut—Democrats, 5; Populists, 1. Idaho—Democrats, 2; Populists, 1. Illinois—Democrats, 20; Populists, 4. Iowa—Democrats, 10; Populists, 3. Kansas—Democrats, 10. Kentucky—Democrats, 11; Populists, 2. Louisiana—Democrats, 4; Populists, 4. Michigan—Democrats, 10; Populists, 4. Minnesota—Democrats, 3; Populists, 4; silver Republicans, 1. Montana—Democrats, 1; Populists, 1; silver Republican, 1. Nebraska—Democrats, 4; Populists, 5. New Jersey—Democrats, 9; Populists, 1. North Carolina—Democrats, 5; Populists, 5; silver party, 1. North Dakota—Three Populist electors indorsed by Democrats. Ohio—Democrats, 18; Populists, 5. Oregon—Four Populist electers indorsed by the Democrats. Pennsylvania—Democrats, 28; Populists, 4. South Dakota—Democrats, 2; Populists, 2. Utah—Democrats, 1; Populists, 1; silver Republicans. 1. Washington—Democrats, 2; Populists, 2. West Virginia—Democaats, 6. Wisconsin—Democrats, 9; Populists, 3; Wyoming—Democrats, 2; Populists. 1.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BRYAN ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION

Of the Peoples Party as Candidate for President—Tribute to the Populists.

URGES ELECTORAL FUSION.

Honest and Sincere Friends, He Says, Can Find Means to Secure Harmony—Mr. Bryan Praises the Devotion to Principle That Led Its Members to Break Through Organization Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Wm. J. Bryan today gave out the letter accepting the Populist nomination. It reads as follows:

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 3, 1896.

Hon. Wm. Allen, Chairman and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Peoples party:

Gentlemen: The nomination of the Peoples party for the presidency of the United States, has been tendered me in a spirit and upon such honorable terms that I am able to accept the same without parting from the platform adopted by the national convention at Chicago. I appreciate the breadth of patriotism which has actuated the members of the Peoples party, who, in order to conciliate the sentiment in favor of bimetallism, have been willing to go outside of party lines and support as their candidate one already named by the Democratic and also by the Silver party. I also appreciate the fact that while during the years since 1873 a large majority of the Democratic party and a considerable minority of the Republican party have been consistent advocates of the free coinage of silver; at the present ratio, yet since the organization of the Peoples party its members have unanimously supported such coinage as the only means of restoring bimetallism. By persistently pointing out the disastrous effects of a gold standard and protesting against each successive step towards financial bondage, the Peoples party has exerted an important influence in awakening the public to a realization of the nation's political peril. In a time like this, when a great political party is attempting to surrender the right to legislate for ourselves and is seeking to bind the American people to a foreign monetary system, it behooves us as lovers of our country and friends of American institutions to lay aside for the present such differences as may exist among us on minor questions, in order that our strength may be united in a supreme effort to wrest the government from the hands of those who imagine that the nation's finances are only secure when controlled by a few financiers, and that national honor can only be maintained by giving acquiescence in any policy, however destructive in the interests of the people of the United States, which foreign creditors, present or prospective, may desire to force upon us. It is a cause of congratulation that we have in this campaign not only the support of Democrats, Populists and Republicans, who have all along believed in independent bimetallism, but also the active co-operation of those Democrats and Republicans, who, heretofore waiting for international bimetallism, now join with us rather than trust the destines of the nation in the hands of those who are holding out the delusive hope of foreign aid, while they labor secretly for the permanent establishment of the gold standard.

While differences have always arisen in the settlement in default of any plan of co-operation between distinct political organizations, I am sure that the advocates of bimetallism are so intensely in earnest that they will be able to devise some means by which the free silver strength may be concentrated upon one electoral ticket at least. To secure this result charity towards the opinion of others, and liberality on the part of all is necessary, but honest and sincere friends who are working towards a common result always find it possible to agree upon just and equitable terms. The American people have proven equal to every emergency which has arisen in the past, and I am confident in the present emergency there will be no antagonism between the various regiments of the one great army which is marching to repel an invasion more dangerous to our welfare than an army with banners.

Acknowledging, with gratitude, your exposition of confidence and good will,

I am very truly yours,
WM. J. BRYAN.

NOT AFRAID OF 50-CENT DOLLARS.

A Millionaire Banker Wants Them at $1.10 an Ounce If Bryan Is Elected.

From the Denver Republican.]

R. H. Kleinschmidt, the Helena banker, has made public an interesting letter he sent to the New York World a month ago,* which the World, somehow, neglected to publish, viz.:

Helena, Mont., Aug. 21, 1896.

To New York World:

Gentlemen: I hereby authorize you to publish that I will make a contract for one hundred thousand dollars' ($100,000) worth of silver for which I will agree to pay one dollar and ten cents ($1,10) per ounce in United States gold coin, and to be taken as soon as W. J. Bryan, as President of the United States, has signed a coinage bill, which will provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio compared with gold at 16 to 1, and if any of those who are talking about 50-cent dollars desire this contract, and are willing to put up a forfeiture, I am prepared to secure this offer by a forfeiture of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.) I feel confident that I can arrange similar contracts among my circle of business acquaintances for twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) to be taken one million a month for twenty months after the signature of such a bill. Yours truly.

R. H. KLEINSCHMIDT.

Mr. Kleinschmidt is owner of the American National Bank, of Helena, and one of the richest and most responsible men in Montana.

Feed the Nerves

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Campaign Speakers, Attention!

Not shouters for McKinley and gold, but speakers advocating the election of Bryan, and the remonetization of silver can make expenses by selling the now celebrated Daisy Campaign Button, sixteen white petals to one yellow centre, which are eagerly bought by the people. They sell readily for 15 cents each. To help along the campaign I will furnish the Daisy Button to campaign speakers, Democratic, People's Party and Silver Party Committees and clubs, at actual cost, $7.50 per thousand.

The Daisy is the adopted emblem of the friends of silver. Send orders to

CHARLES J. KAPPLER,
60 Corcoran Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.,

FOR HARMONY OF ACTION.

Endorses Electoral Fusion—The Necessity of All the Silver Forces Working Unitedly For Bryan.

For The Caucasian.]

EAU GALLIE, Fla., Sept. 28, '96.—I have been patiently waiting to see if patriotism would triumph over partyism in North Carolina, and am rejoiced to see that it has. The electoral fusion agreed upon is right, and every man who places the prosperity of the country above party will rejoice that it has been arranged so that every free silver man can vote for Bryan in such a way that his vote will count. I do not doubt the patriotism, or honesty of purpose of those who would throw obstacles in the way of Bryan's election, but I must condemn their course, as unwise from a party standpoint, and absolutely destructive of the very principles we are contending for. Men may say what they will, but I am firmly convinced that four years more of Clevelandism, under the name of McKinleyism, will put the people in this country in such a condition, that they will not be able to make a fight against the money power in 1900. Men in poverty are in no condition to make a fight. How is it to-day? The vast corporations of the country, employing thousands of men, and compelling these men to wear McKinley buttons, to contribute to funds for McKinley flags, to go in excursions to Canton to hear McKinley talk about "sound money," and are quietly dropping men who refuse to do these things. If that is the case to-day, will it not be an hundredfold worse four years from to-day under the present policy, which McKinley swears shall not be changed if he is elected. Will the case be any better with the farmer four years hence under present conditions? Is he not almost without hope to-day? Can his condition improve under the gold standard? We are perfectly sure it cannot.

It is not the men who are homeless and friendless to whom we must look for patriotic effort to save this republic, they naturally feel no interest in a government, which has helped to destroy their manhood, and hence if they voted at all, would be more likely to vote for the dollar that might be offered them than for anything else. Whatever Sewall may be, we KNOW where Bryan stands, and we have every reason to believe that he will stand true to his pledge if elected. His whole career proves it, and the desperate efforts of the goldbug gang to defeat him, show that they know he will redeem his pledges to the people. Never did a righteous cause have a worthier champion, than has our cause today, in the person of William Jennings Bryan. I know from what he says that he feels like we do, that his heart beats in unison with ours, that he would restore this government to the people if he had the power, and what more can our people ask? Let North Carolina do itself proud by rolling up not less than 50,000 for this fearless champion of the people. Let it never be said that in a State in which in 1892 47,000 freemen refused to wear the Cleveland collar; in 1896, when they had a chance to vote for a man who represents the very principle for which they bolted in 1892, they refused to do it, and thereby threw the electoral vote of the State for Cleveland, alias McKinley. If the Democratic party has not been able to raise itself to that high plane of patriotism as to admit the justice of the plea of the Populists that we ought to have the Vice-President, let us rise still higher, and say that we recognize the cause of Bryan to be the cause of the people, and that we will vote for Bryan in spite of Sewall. If the election of Sewall should prove a mistake, WE will not be responsible for it, and will be in much better position in the future, than we will be if Bryan is defeated through wrangling over the Vice-President.

Remember, the goldbugs will do everything they can to divide the free silver vote, in order to defeat Bryan, he is the man they want to beat, and shall we let them do it? That is the question for every free silver man to ask himself. To my Populist friends I would say, let the example of the goldbug Democrats be an object lesson to you; they are going to vote for McKinley because they think it is to their interest to do so, not because they agree with him on any question, except the money question. Let us do likewise with Bryan, vote for him because it is to our interest to do so, regardless of Sewall.

My friends, there is such a thing as "straining at gnats, and swallowing camels." Let us not be guilty of such foolishness, but acquit ourselves in the fight like men. We can do it; we must do it. I will say no more.

A. H. PADDISON.

Third Congressional Convention.

The Republican convention of the Third Congressional District reassembled at Warsaw, September 23rd and was called to order by A. A. Bryan chairman. Mr. I. M. Powers, of Duplin was elected secretary who proceeded to call the roll of counties, and reported that all were represented.

Mr. Robert Hancock from Craven county offered the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, By the plan of co-operation formulated between the Republican party State Executive committee and the Populist Party's State Executive committee, the Third Congressional District was conceded to the Populists, and

WHEREAS, Believing that by co-operation the State will be saved from the infamous election method of Mississippi and South Carolina that would be absolutely certain to follow Democratic success, therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That this convention approve of the action of our State committee and we do hereby pledge our support to the Populist candidate for Congress in this district, with the understanding that they carry out in good faith, the plan of co-operation.

On motion the roll of counties was ordered and the following Executive Committee for the district was appointed: Bladen, no one appointed; Craven, A. A. Bryan; Cumberland, A. L. McCasskill; Duplin, A. R. Middleton; Harnett, M. A. McFarland; Jones, Mitchell Kinsey; Moore, A. M. Clark; Onslow, M. L. Ward; Sampson, W. O. Smith. On motion the convention adjourned.

A. A. BRYAN, Chairman,
I. M. POWERS, Sect'y.

Immediately after the convention adjourned the committee met and elected A. A. Bryan, chairman and W. O. Smith, Secretary.

Marion Butler, National Chairman.

(Continued from first page.)

first place that we have lost a great many city papers. The impressions which the public has of the drift of the campaign have been gained very largely from our enemies. Thus in Illinois, where the combined Democratic and Populist vote gives a majority of 50,000—a State which we will unquestionably carry by, a heavy majority—we have not a single great daily paper in Chicago with us. Then again, most popular calculations as to the result have been made without taking into consideration the power of the Populist vote when it is added to the Democratic strength. Let me run over a few States. There was such a combined or fusion majority in California four years ago of 25,000, and the Populist vote two years ago was 25,000 greater than in the presidential year. In Illinois, in 1892, we cast 22,000 votes; in 1894, 59,000. Similarly, in Iowa there was a gain in these two years from 20,000 to 32,000; in Michigan from 14,000 to 30,000; in Minnesota from 39,000 to 87,000; in North Carolina from 44,000 to 79,000; in Ohio from 14,000 to 52,000; in Washington from 19,000 to 24,000; in Montana from 7,000 to 15,000; in Nebraska from 83,000 to 97,000.

"Combining this splendid vote with the Democratic strength, we shall unquestionably carry every Southern State below Washington. West of the Missouri there is only a single doubtful State, and that is Wyoming, with but three votes. In Minnesota a perfect fusion of Populists, Democrats and free silver Republicans, under the leadership of John Lind, has been effected and nothing can wrest the State from us. In Iowa the estimates of all parties is that the defection of free silver farmers, from the Republicans, is twice the strength of the gold Democrats, and if it were only equal we should still carry the State. Fusion is complete in Kansas, Nebraska and both the Dakotas, although we are not so strong in North Dakota as in South Dakota, where the Republican Senator Pettigrew is in charge of our campaign. In Michigan there has been a great revolt of free silver Republicans, equal to at least twice that of the gold Democrats. Here again, supposing the one should balance the other, we shall still carry the State. We shall have a majority in Indiana, and we shall carry Kentucky and West Virginia. In short, without any further claims, Bryan is elected by a handsome majority."

The prediction with which the Populist chairman closed his review, of which I give merely the pith here, was uttered not in a tone of bravado but rather from an apparently firm and serene confidence. He is in close touch with the leaders of the fight in each of the several States, and as we went over the list he indicated to me the various local conditions which, in his view, made success certain.

One sentence which he dropped in the course of his review was to me striking. He said: "Few people seem to understand that we have the most perfect organization of all the parties. We have no strugglers, no uncertain votes, and furthermore, the party machinery in each of the States where we have made any headway at all is much more compact and complete than that of any of the older organizations. This to be sure is due to no superior quality of leadership with us, but is simply natural to a new party. We could have gained the power we now hold, we could have cast close to a million and a half of votes two years ago, only through a more energetic, earnest and effective organization than the other parties possess. Our membership is not made up of voters who adhere to the party from tradition and who care little for what it represents, and often not a great deal more whether it succeeds or not. Every man who has left another party and joined ours has had a reason for doing so, and a reason strong enough to make him brave the odium and distrust of his neighbors which always attaches to a bolter. It is because of the earnestness, the sincerity and the zeal of our rank and file that the Peoples Party is to-day the strongest single force, and as this whole campaign and the issues upon which it has been fought demonstrates, the most positive force in American politics."

The remark with which the interview closed was significant and worth reflection. Said Butler:

"While I have not the slightest doubt, at the present time, of Bryan's election, his defeat would merely postpone our triumph to a still greater one four years hence. Meanwhile, we have a Senate solidly for free silver, and we shall unquestionably elect a free silver House, whether we gain a majority in the electoral college or not. In other words, the Republicans will be powerless to pass any legislation, and we shall simply have four years in which to demonstrate their impotence. Either way, the future is ours."

Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Wants to Bet on Bryan.

Alan Browning, of University Station, N. C., writes Mr. Arkell, of Frank Leslies' Weekly:

"I notice in the New York World that you offer to bet your paper against the Atlanta Constitution that Mr. Bryan will not receive 100 votes in the Electoral College. I have no money to bet, but I will make this proposition: "I will wager a North Carolina 'possum against anything you may put up that Bryan receives more than 100 electoral votes. Please let me know if you accept."

Subscribe for the weekly CAUCASIAN $1.00 a year.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Some Interesting Notes From the Grand Campus of Chapel Hill.

This closes our first month at the University. The registration books show a total enrollment of 534 students. 153 of these were at the Summer school. These deducted, we have 381 men actually on the ground. This is the largest attendance in the history of the University for the close of the opening month.

It may not be generally known throughout the State that the Medical Department has recently been enlarged. The University now offers a two years course in medicine. Among the improvements recently added to this department is a fine Bacteriological Laboratory.

There are two notable and characteristic features of our University life. First, the spirit of democracy, and second, the spirit of self-help. The rich and the poor meet together on equal footing. Not less than one hundred students are working their way through, and are not ashamed to do anything that is honorable. Almost every form of occupation is represented among the student body. Some are waiters at Commons Hall; some work at carpenter's trade; some in printing offices; some teach in the village, and do various other things.

Princeton celebrates her huddred and fiftieth anniversary in October, and Dr. Alderman will attend as the representative of our University.

STUDENT.

Now that THE CAUCASIAN has met the call—send in a club of ten at 10c. per copy—$1.00.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MAJOR W. A. GUTHRIE.

County and Township Chairmen are Especially Requested to Take Note and Notify the People.

Major Wm. A. Guthrie, the People's Party nominee for Governor, will address the people on the issues of the day at the following times and places:

Scotland Neck—Thursday, October 8th.
Warrenton—Friday, October 9th
Louisburg—Saturday, October 10th.

Major Guthrie is, by unanimous concensus of opinion, one of the clearest and most delightful and entertaining speakers that ever took the stump in North Carolina.

County chairmen and township chairmen are especially requested to see that as much publicity as possible be given to the above appointments, and that everybody be cordially invited to come and hear this pleasing and forcible speaker.

HAL W. AYER,
Chm'n P. P. State Ex. Com.

HON. O. H. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Points at Which the Eloquent and Forcible "War Horse of the Pee Dee" Will Speak.

Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, nominee of the Peoples Party for Lieutenant-Governor, the famous silver Republican and the noted "Old War Horse of the Pee Dee" will speak at the following points:

Newton, Friday, October 9th.
Asheville, Saturday, October 10th.
Lenoir, Monday, October 12th.
Wilkesboro, Wednesday, October 14th.
Elkin, Thursday, October 15th.
Mt. Airy, Friday, October 16th.
Winston, Saturday, October 17th.

HAL W. AYER,
Chm'n P. P. State Ex. Com.

DR. CYRUS THOMPSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Places Where the Witty and Instructive Nominee of the Peoples Party for Secretary of State will Speak.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson, nominee of the Peoples Party for Secretary of State, and one of the richest, most instructive and amusing speakers in North Carolina, will address the people at the following points:

Marion, Friday, October 9th.
Rutherfordton, Saturday, October 10th.
Shelby, Monday, October 12th.
Lincolnton, Tuesday, October 13th.
Monroe, Wednesday, October 14th.
Wadesboro, Thursday, October 15th.
Maxton, Friday, October 16th.
Fayetteville, Saturday, October 17th.
Wilson, Monday, October 19th.
Kinston, Tuesday, October 20th.
Greenville, Wednesday, October 21st.
Bethel, Thursday, October 22d.
Washington, Friday, October 23rd.
Jamesville, Saturday, October 24th.
Creswell, Monday, October 26th.
Edenton, Tuesday, October 27th.
Winfall, Wednesday, October 28th.
Okisko, Thursday, October 29th.
Snowden, Friday, October 30th.

HAL W. AYER,
Chm'n P. P. State Ex. Com.

J. E. Fowler's Appointments.

Hon. John E. Fowler, nominee of the People's party for the Third Congressional District, will speak at the following places:

Winnie, Bladen county, Thursday, Oct. 8th.
Cedar Creek, Cumberland county, Friday, Oct. 9th.
Fayetteville, Saturday, Oct. 10th, at 11 o'clock a. m., and at Hope Mills at 7 o'clock p. m.
Carthage, Moore county, Monday, Oct. 12th.
Jonesboro, Moore county, Tuesday, Oct. 13th.
Lillington, Harnett county, Wednesday, Oct. 14th.
Dunn, Harnett county, Thursday, Oct. 15th.
Newton Grove, Sampson county, Friday, Oct. 16th.
Faison, Duplin county, Saturday, Oct. 17th.

Populists, Republicans, Democrats, and everybody who is interested in the welfare of home and country, are especially invited to go and hear Mr. Fowler discuss the issues of the day.

V. J. MCARTHUR,
Ch. Ex. Com. P. P.

Charles H. Martin's Appointments.

The following are Hon. Charles H. Martin's appointments:

St. Pauls, Robeson county, October 9.
Lumberton, Robeson county, October 10.
Ashpole, Robeson county, October 12.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus county, October 13.
Whiteville, Columbus county, October 14.
Lockwoods, Folly Bridge, Brunswick county, October 15.
Southport, Brunswick county, October 16.
Wilmington, New Hanover, October 17.
Rocky Point, Pender county, October 19.
Burgaw, Pender county, October 20.

Public Speaking.

Hon William F. Strowd, Populist nominee, and Hon. Edward W. Pou, Democratic nominee, for Congress in the Fourth District, will address the people on the political issues of the day at the following times and places:

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

Pleasant Grove, Monday, Oct. 5.
Ingrams, Tuesday, October 6.
Bentonsville, Wednesday, Oct. 7.
Smithfield, Thursday, October 8.
Beulah, Friday, October 9.
Earpsboro, Saturday, October 10.

NASH COUNTY.

Stanhope, Monday, October 12.
Spring Hope, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
Nashville, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
Hilliardston, Thursday, Oct. 15.
Castalia, Friday, October 16.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Riley's X Roads, Saturday, October 17.
Youngsville, Monday, October 19.
Louisburg, Tuesday, October 20.
Laurel, Wednesday, October 21.

VANCE COUNTY.

Kittrell, Thursday, October 22.
Williamsboro, Friday, October 23.
Henderson, Saturday, October 24.

Let the people—one and all—come out and hear the issues of the day ably, impartially and fully discussed. Hon. P. T. Massey, Republican candidate for Congress, has been invited to be present and take part in the discussion.

Speaking will commence each day at 1 o'clock p. m.

S. OTHO WILSON,
Chm'n Populist Cong. Com.
J. R. YOYNG,
Chm'n Democratic Cong. Com.

Personal.

FREE—64 page medical reference book to any person afflicted with special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

YOU CAN ENCOURAGE THE CAUSE OF REFORM BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE CAUCASIAN—$1.00 A YEAR.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

One and a Quarter Cts. Per Mile.

That is the Railroad Rates to the

GREAT STATE FAIR!

To Be Held at

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Oct. 19-24, 1896.

The Rates Are So Low That Every One Can Come

The Attractions are Going to be Superior to Any Ever Shown at a State Fair!

Products of the Finest Farms in the State

The celebrated farms of Biltmore, owned by G. W. Vanderbilt, and Oak Grove Stock Farm at Burlington, owned by Holt & Homewood, will have their finest products on exhibition. These two exhibits are alone worth a visit to the Fair.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES THAT CANNOT BE EXCELLED ANYWHERE.

Horses, the Finest in the Country.

CATTLE.

Well, the cattle show will be something grand. Large herds of not less than a dozen of the finest *—breeds in the world.—*

THE SHEEP AND SWINE

Exhibit will surpass anything ever before shown in the State.

POULTRY.

If you want to see the very finest in the United States come to the Fair!

Then there will be the finest samples of the Hand-Work of the fair women of the State. Paintings, Drawings, etc., from the the most celebrated artists in the country.

The exhibits from the Female Schools of the State will be the handsomest ever shown in North Carolina.

There will be the finest displays of Furniture, Machinery, etc., ever before shown in the State.

.. THE RACES ..

Over $2,500 in Purses Are Offered

This year the Races are going to be the most interesting ever before had. Some of the fastest horses in the United States will be at the Fair.

For further information, address,

JOHN NICHOLS, Sec'ty.
B. CAMERON, Pres't.

RICE! RICE!

Parties having rice to sell will do well do well to communicate with our agents, or direct with us. We shall always pay the highest market price for rice.

CAROLINA RICE MILLS.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Do You Want A Teacher?

We can place you in correspondence with men or women of ability and experience. NO CHARGE.

Do You Need School Furniture?

Write for prices. We can save you money

Chas. J. Parker,
Manager Teachers' Aid Association
Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh Male Academy.

MORSON AND DENSON, PRINCIPALS.

NINETEENTH YEAR begins Monday, Aug. 31st. The course, well known for its success in preparation for college or business, is adapted to the needs of each pupil. Board low. Addaess Principals for Catalogue. [aug132m

IF you wish an education you should send for the large illustrated catalogue of FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. 8 courses of study. Special rates on board and tuition. Address, W. T. WHITSETT, Ph. D., Whitsett, N. C.

HAGEY KING HEATER.

A WOOD STOVE.

Read what Hon. W. H. Worth, Treasurer of North Carolina, said about this wonderful stove when he was State Business Agent for North Carolina Alliance:

It affords me pleasure to testify to the merits of the Hagey King Heater, sold by the Julius Lewis Hardware Co., of Raleigh, N. C. It is unquestionably the best heating stove I ever used. It is very economical; burning at best only half as much wood as ordinary heating stoves, and one of the best points is that the fire is so easily controlled it never goes out unless you wish it to. I am using two at my residence and one at my office, and have sold a great many. It is particularly desirable for churches and schools, as well as residences. The wood does not have to be split, as the stove burns equally well knots, chunks, chips and odd ends of the wood-pile.

W. H. WORTH,
State Business Agent N. C. State Farmers' Alliance.

PRICES REDUCED.

JULIUS LEWIS HARDWARE CO., Agents, Raleigh, N. C.
Manufactured by Shuford Hardware Co., Hickory, N. C.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They have added a Tailoring Department this year

And make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

BLANKETS SHOULD NEVER BE WASHED EXCEPT BY A BLANKET MANUFACTURER.

If you have blankets you want cleaned, the Chatham M'f'g Co. will wash, bleach, reknap and bind them in silk ribbon for only One Dollar a pair. They will look like new blankets.

Headquarters for the Best, Only

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale at All Times.

66 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS.

ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock if You Buy of Us.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

ADDRESS OCCONEECHEE FARM, DURHAM, N. C

AGENTS WANTED.

Within the next few weeks we are desirous of securing a good business man in every county in Eastern North Carolina to manage and supervise the sale of the

Ordway Portable Spring Bed.

No experience is required. The only requirements are live, energetic business men who desire honest and profitable employment.

Agents Make $100 per Month

by supervising the sale and delivering of Springs by sub-agents who work under their directions. Agents need not leave their office or neglect any business in which they may now be engaged.

No one need apply who does not mean business and can furnish good references. For particulars, address,

BUTLER BROTHERS,
Sole Managers for North Carolina,
CLINTON, N. C.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S **Steel & Pennyroyal Pills** are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

MacRae's
Prescription Pharmacies,
Cor. Wilmington, Martin & Market Sts.—Phone 37.
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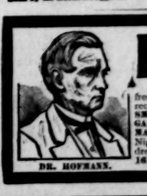
Raleigh, - N. C.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. **PENNYROYAL PILLS** Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's *English* Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous imitations and substitutions. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

FREE!



I WILL SEND (SEALED) free, Old Doctor Hoffman's recipe that will develop SKILL, SHRUNKEN ORGANS. It cured me of LOST MANHOOD, Self-Abuse, Nightly Emissions, etc. Address, A. A. KOEHLER, Box 1619, Kalamazoo, Mich. DR. HOFMANN.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Mary Utley, deceased, late of Wake county, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of September, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment. J. P. GOODWIN, Admr.

Sept. 26, 1895. 6t—Nov. 5.

Vitality In Men Restored.

Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy, vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,
.....AND OTHER WASTING

DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me. And fully developed me from a shrunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will always bless the day you did so. Address, enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 975
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Mortgage Sale!

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 20th day of December, 1887, by W. S. Ray and wife, C. A. Ray, to John M. Crenshaw, which mortgage is duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Wake county, in Book 101, page 71, I shall sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction at the court house door in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, October 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands described in said morgage deed as follows: Lying in Wake county, North Carolina, and Oak Grove township. Lying on the waters of Laurel Creek, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Gray, J. R. Ray, A. L. Rogers, and others, it being the land upon which the said Willis S. Ray now lives, containing one hundred and six acres more or less.

JNO. M. CRENSHAW.
FLEMING & MOFFITT, Attorneys.

Alfred Williams & Co.,
Booksellers.
RALEIGH, N. C.
PROMPTNESS GIVEN ALL ORDERS
CATALOGUE FREE

Pattern Department.

THE CAUCASIAN has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made, by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and practical features presented by no other pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the patterns will cost you 25 cents.

Cut out along this line.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.
CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL IT TO
THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCASIAN.

Name.....
Address.....
Pattern No.....
Bust.....In
Waist.....In
Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure for Waists, Skirts and Jackets. Give waist measure for Skirts. For children it is also advisable to give the age.
Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.
Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.

An Autumn Walking Gown.

988—ALDERSEA JACKET.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

Dark blue camels hair serge is the fabric of this becoming and youthful gown. The trim jacket is round in the back, and comes exactly to the waist line. It can be worn over a full blouse waist, or simply with a blouse front. The model gown is completed with a blouse of changeable silk, and the revers and cuffs of the jacket are of emerald green velvet, finished on the edges with black passementerie. This is commended as a conservative gown which can be worn becomingly by large as well as slender women. The skirt is the "Khiva," which is described below.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

267—KHIVA SKIRT.

Sizes—Medium and Large.

This is an exceedingly graceful design, having seven gores, and measuring about five and a half yards around the bottom. It fits the figure trimly at the top, and the fullness in the back is gathered, allowing it to fall in easy folds. This model is used for the skirt illustrated. The popular finish for the bottom of the skirt is a facing about ten inches deep, of haircloth or canvass, and velveteen binding.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

MOHAIR PETTICOATS

Some Changes in Coloring Make Them Equally as Pretty as Silk.

Mohair petticoats are to be offered in bright colors, making an excellent substitute for silk. These garments will be finished with the same care bestowed on silk, and may be worn whenever silk could. Are they quite as nice? Well there is the crinkle and crunch of silk to be considered, and for the sake of that magic accompaniment of crushy frou-frou to our movements women will pay if they can, and wear a material that is short-lined at best. Still some wise ones will go in for mohair petticoats and content themselves with one silk one. For street wear and with tailor dresses surely the mohair is the better selection. Made with umbrella fullness and finished with a full ruffle edged with rows of velvet of a shade a little darker than the stuff itself, or with a contrasting black, the general effect is almost as pretty as silk, and since mohair will wash and does not fray like silk, the former petticoat will hold its prettiness. Billiard green, silver gray, striped and Dresden effects, black, white, blue and pink will all be offered.

This cheapening of quality will not at first bring a corresponding reduction in outlay, though that will come later if these petticoats win general acceptance. No general tendency toward economy can be reported inside dress skirts, and outside the leaning is in favor of showiness. Skirts are being trimmed more and more. Few have any great amount of trimming, but a great many have just enough to mark them as a departure from the late lamented plain skirt.

GIRLS' EVENING DRESSES

Prettiest Colors and Most Desirable Materials for Misses' Gowns

"The materials in vogue for young girls' gowns for evening parties are simple but dainty," writes Isabel A. Mallon in October Ladie's Home Journal. "Light-weight silks, chiffon over silk, organdy or dotted muslin developed in the same way with decorations of youthful-looking laces and many ribbons make particularly pretty gowns for evening wear. The young girl's bodice is made either quite high and finished with a soft frill about her neck or else it is cut out in what is known as the 'Dutch square.' Long sleeves or elbow puffs are proper with the 'Dutch square, and many picturesque effects are obtained by this combination. No matter how rounded an arm may be, nor how pretty the hand, evening gloves should be worn with the party dress. The fan is not an absolute necessity to the evening toilette, but it is always a pretty and a graceful addition.

"China silk, light-weight corded silks, chiffon, organdy and muslin are the materials dedicated to the young girl. When any one of these is made up for evening wear the lining should be of a light-weight, but not a corded, silk, or an inexpensive satin. Pale blue, turquoise- blue, rose and salmon pink, pale silver-gray, and, best of all, white, are the colors in vogue for the young girl. No matter how charming the heliotrope shade may seem it should not be chosen for a young girl, and no matter how glowing and attractive a bright red fabric is, it is inartistic as a party dress, and should on no account be chosen. In this connection it may be said that the prettiest of all party dresses for a young girl is the one made of white material."

To Make the Sleeves Stand Out

You can puff out the thin sleeves of fancy cotton and shirt waists by using a separate sleeve of stiff paper combric or crinoline, white, made very full, half way to the elbow and gathered to a narrow band at the top. This, if basted inside of the thin dress sleeve, will answer every purpose. One yard of material will make a pair of extenders.—October Ladie's Home Journal.

The Bed Room Couch.

Every bedroom should, if possible, contain a couch, if it be only of wicker, and especially is one indispensable in the room of a guest, who frequently longs for a short nap, but refrains from taking one in the fear of disturbing a beautifully made or decorated bed. Guest furnishings, by the way, should not be so fine as to be overpowering. If the room be small, and there is no other place for a couch, it could be set at the foot of the bed, where, if supplied with casters, it may easily be moved when necessary.

Literary Notes.

THE CAUCASIAN acknowledges receipt of book entitled "Life of Braxton Craven," by Prof. Jerome Dowd, of Trinity College. This little volume will commend itself to all of Dr. Craven's old students. The story of Dr. Craven is well and strikingly told and many parts of it reads more like romance than reality. It is written in an interesting and vigorous style, and the writer arouses and holds the attention of the reader to the final paragragh. We commend the book to all and bespeak for it a liberal circulation, one commemsurate with its real merit. We thank Mr. Dowd for his labor of love.

Marshall DeLancey Haywood has written a brief narrative of Governor Burrington. This book will prove of great interest to North Carolinians, giving, as it does, the life, character, services to the province, and a true circumstance of the mysterious death of the Colonial Governor. The book is for sale by Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh, N. C., price 50 cents.

Two admirable serial stories will be published in Harper's Weekly in the course of the year 1897. One, a New England story by Mary E. Wilkins, will begin January, and the other, a tale of a Greek uprising against the Turks, by E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," will appear during the latter half of the year. Besides these, more short stories will appear in the Weekly than it has been possible to publish during 1896. A sequel to "The House-Boat on the Styx," by John Kendrick Bangs, will also appear early in the year, illustrated by Peter Newell.

The October number of Harper's Magazine contains the first instalment of Mr. du Maurier's long-expected novel, "The Martian." The opening scenes are laid in a boys' school in Paris in the early fifties, and the hero is introduced at the very beginning of his career. From this fact and from the hint conveyed in the introduction it seems not unlikely that Mr. du Murier, following the example of Fielding and Thackeray, will attempt in "The Martian" to portray the character of a man in the same catholic spirit in which "Tom Jones" and "Pendennis" were created. Of one thing there can be no doubt. The story has all the spontaneity and charm of "Trilby" and "Peter Ibbetson," and the author's relation to his reader is as cordial and confidential as only Mr. du Maurier knows how to make it. A fine new portrait of the author of "The Maritan" is the frontispiece to the number.

Senator J. K. Jones.

And so, to sum up the capabilities of the chairman of the "new Democracy," it is fair and just to say that he has proved his modesty, his sincerity, and his shrewdness. Perhaps no political manager was ever confronted by so perplexing a problem as is now offered him. No chairman in a national campaign had ever so slender a campaign fund. No man in like position had ever so eager, so earnest, so clamorous a constituency. Senator Jones is probably not unaware of the condition which confronts him, but he has that placid, even stolid temperament which makes the many think that he is blind to the responsibilities of his position.—From "The Three Strategic Chiefs of the Presidential Campaign.—II. James K. Jones," by Willis J. Abbot, in October Review of Reviews.

Fads in Medicine.

There are fads in medicine as in every thing else and a "new thing" frequently sell for a short time simply because it is new. But in medicine, as in nothing else, the people demand and will be satisfied only with positive, absolute merit. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood its ground against all competition, and its sales have never wavered but have remained steadily at the top, demonstrates, beyond any doubt, the intrinsic virtues of this medicine. The new things have come and gone but Hood's Sarsaparilla rests upon the solid foundation of absolute merit and its power to cure, and its sales continue to be the largest in the world.

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PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896, hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22nd, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring to the right of local self government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and the safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on Education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

REFOMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment of such equitable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold, carrying with it the greatest prosperity to that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing cutrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendation to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interests of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income, were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legal channels, of this transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interests of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privilege of carrying on business in North Carolina, and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Whereas, The declaration of independence, as a basis for a republican form of government that might be progressive and perpetual, states:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We hold, therefore, that to restore and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculatives purposes, whether of the means of production, distribution or exchange, should be prohibited, and whenever any such public necessity or utility becomes a monopoly in private hands, the people of the municipality, state or union, as the case may be, shall appropriate the same by right of eminent domain, paying a just value therefor, and operate them for, and in the interest of, the whole people.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all dues, and an equitable and efficient means of distribution of this currency, directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of banking corporations and in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.

(*a*) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1

(*b*) We demand a graduated income tax.

(*c*) That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

(*d*) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(*e*) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

(*f*) We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States, of interest-bearing bonds, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

TRANSPORTATION.

(*a*) The government shall purchase or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation on a just and equitable basis.

(*b*) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission intelligence, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

We demand that no land shall be held by corporations for speculative purposes or by railroads in excess of their needs as carriers, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We demand the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. That each state shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal voting population, and that a senator from each shall be elected by the people of the district.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Relying upon the good, common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all questions submitted to them on their merits; and further to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum.

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National Association of Peoples Party Clubs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2., 1896.—Politeal Club organization has proven one of the most effective adjuncts to campaign work that has ever been devised. The present campaign has brought into existence more clubs than any other known in the history of the country. The Peoples Party must not lag behind the procession. There should be a Peoples Party Club in every township in America and, where the party is strong, in every school district. There should be one in each village, and in each city clubs should be organized by wards. These clubs can be not only an important help in the present campaign, but they can also be a permanent good to the party.

Here is the plan: Let each State committee recommend, through the public press and through the regular party organization, the starting of Populists clubs in every precinct in the State. No organizers are necessary for this, although State organizers and county organizers may be appointed. But in the main the people should organize for themselves. These clubs are to be open, are to hold weekly meetings during the campaign and after that as often as they see fit. They are to report the names of their officers (Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer) at once to the National Committee, together with a nominal charter fee of, say One Dollar. The National Committee will in turn forward a charter and enroll the club as a member of the National Association of Peoples Party Clubs. These clubs are to have public discussions, are to distribute literature which will be sent to them from National and State Headquarters, are to attend rallies in a body, are to do quiet work, to make converts in the neighborhoods in which they are organized; and are in every way practicable to lend enthusiasm, energy and effectiveness to the campaign. No initiation fee shall be charged, and no dues other than those voluntarily contributed. No dues shall be paid either to State or National Committees other than voluntary contributions, except the charter fee, which is to be turned at once into the National campaign fund. Literature will be sent out from National Headquarters to every club organization, the club in turn becoming responsible for its proper distribution.

At present organizations, such as legions, alliances, Silver clubs, Populists clubs, Bryan clubs, and other organizations which endorse the principles of the Peoples party, should immediately send names of officers, together with charter fee, direct to these Headquarters and become at once enrolled in the National Organization.

The Peoples Party papers should at once advocate this plan of club organization. It has the sanction of the National Executive committee and will be handled directly from National Headquarters. All reports and correspondence concerning this matter should be directed to J. A. EDGERTON, Secretary Populist National Committee, Wormley Hotel, Washington, D. C.

MARION BUTLER, Chairman.
J. A. EDGERTON, Secretary.

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Stewart—History of Demonetization	10 00
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